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Annual Catalogue.

1887.

The Annual American Catalogue for 1887 is now in preparation. It will contain:

(1) Directory of American Publishers issuing books in 1887.

(2) Full-title Record, with descriptive notes, in author-alphabet, of all books recorded in the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY 1887.

(3) Author-, title-, and subject-index to same, in one alphabet.

(4) Publishers' annual lists for 1887.

The edition will be limited, and to secure copies orders should be sent at once, IN ADVANCE OF PUBLICATION. The price to subscribers paying in advance is \$2.50 in sheets, \$3.00 half leather; after publication day the price will be \$3.00 sheets, \$3.50 half leather.

Of the Annual Catalogue for 1886 but 7 copies remain unsold. The price is now raised to \$5.00 half leather.

THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY,

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 13.

JANUARY, 1888.

NO. 1.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, *Editors.*

THE experiment of catalogue cards for new books has been tried, and it has been proven that the demand for them is not sufficiently general to cover the slight cost and the considerable trouble of producing and distributing them. In addition to the subscriptions from the publication section for its fifty members less than twenty additional subscriptions for the cards were received and the return was not sufficient to cover the mere cost of production, although there was no cost whatever for type-setting or for preparing the blocks or for the office-work of distribution. It is true that the cards, for various reasons, were issued later than they should have been, and the suggestion has been made that if they could be issued promptly, or better still from advance sheets from publishers, there would be more of a market. But the experiment has proved that, even with a fair allowance for increase under better conditions, the cards are not of sufficient practical use to librarians to make an adequate demand.

In short, this scheme must be relegated to the lumber-room of library economy along with many others (such as a clearing-house system for duplicates) which have been tried and found wanting. There are a great many things which librarians *ought* to want or *ought* to do, and which people in general ought to want or ought to do, as to which, nevertheless, supply does not show a practical demand. Coöperation has its limits, and when it is pushed too far it becomes impracticable. The Library Bureau, which has been of great service to librarians, undoubtedly burdens itself with many small schemes in which there is not only no commercial profit, but positive loss, and thus doubtless wastes force which might be used in a more important direction. The conductors of the LIBRARY JOURNAL have been willing, at some expense to the JOURNAL, to try various experiments from time to time in the hope that the "oughts" might become possibilities, but one after another these plans have proved "ideal," and it must be admitted that there are some matters in which uniformity is not desirable and others in which it is not possible.

BEFORE the catalogue cards of new books were tried as an experiment, there was much question on the part of several who were willing to take part in the experiment as to their desirability, and the fact that they were not successful does not militate against the use of the bibliographical cards proposed some time since, although there is doubt whether these would be used as widely as is supposed. We trust that the publishing section will one of these days try the experiment of the bibliographical cards, which have in them more elements of success. It is not probable that the proposed cards of standard books would be very much more used than cards for new books. Such demand as there might be would come probably from the small libraries, and it would be found that these would be just the ones which could not afford the expense of buying such cards, even though it could be proven that they would save money in the long run.

THE general agreement and newly awakened interest as to international copyright raises the interesting question of the influence of an international copyright law on the library interest. The American Copyright League (largely made up of authors) and the Publishers' Copyright League have at last come together in agreement on an amendment to the Chace Bill which provides copyright for English books printed in this country and published simultaneously with their issue abroad. This leaves not only all books published prior to the passage of the act, but also all books not entered in this country for copyright previous to their publication abroad, in the same position that they are now. Most English authors of importance, however, will take advantage of the new law, and the great body of new English books in demand at the libraries will be copyrighted. The first result will be to do away with the cheap quartos (so far as new books are concerned), and to replace them, so the best judges think, with better paper editions at anywhere from 35 to 50 cts., and good cloth editions at from 75 cts. to \$1. A large part of the trash which is now reprinted in the cheap libraries will happily never see the light on this side of the water at all, as it is used only to secure "regular publication" and second-class postal rates. The second result probably will be to increase the sale of popular American

books, so that larger editions will be published and the price will be lowered rather than raised, while the American author will get more actual money out of the large sales at small profits. Mr. Brander Matthews, in his admirable *Century* article, has shown that it is chiefly fiction which will be directly affected by international copyright, but doubtless all American literature will feel the stimulus, even though the price of other books be not greatly altered.

THE result on the libraries will, we think, be wholesome and not disadvantageous. The expenditure for books of fiction will not be in the total so much greater than now, and a well-bound octavo or 12mo will of course last much longer than the flimsy quartos, which require also the additional expense and trouble of a binding case. The return to better-made books at a fair price will encourage also the growth of private libraries and it is our steadfast belief that each agency for the distribution of good books stimulates each other agency, that is, the private library, the public library, and the book-store all go hand-in-hand, and each one profits as the other does. If at the same time with the introduction of international copyright, the bookselling trade will get rid of the ridiculous and misleading system of false prices, another step in advance will be made. If we are right in this suggestion of what international copyright should bring, each librarian should do his share in bringing about an international copyright law. The copyright leagues have under consideration a plan of asking librarians as well as booksellers to display on their counters a petition for international copyright which readers may have opportunity to sign, and we trust librarians will show themselves sufficiently liberal-minded to help along a work which appeals alike to American justice, American honor, American patriotism, and American common-sense. If each librarian will also drop a line to his Congressman advocating the measure, it will be of much service.

THE success of the Free Circulating Library in New York is the result of the excellent work so unostentatiously done under the administration of its trustees and of Miss Coe. The Bruce Library, opened with the new year, is the third of the associated libraries, and the Vanderbilt, now under roof, is the fourth. Of these libraries the Otten-dorfer and those above named are memorials of the beneficence of citizens of New York, and the files of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for the past year

or two show a constantly increasing series of benefactions in the library direction. This is certainly as it should be, for there is no better way in which a citizen who has reaped riches in this country can return his thanks to his fellow-citizens than in increasing educational facilities by increasing the number of libraries. It will not be modest for the LIBRARY JOURNAL, as the representative of the librarians, to say—nevertheless we shall say it—that this has come largely, as in the case of the New York association, from the wise and broad and capable administration of the typical American librarian, who looks upon his office as a public trust and a missionary opportunity.

OUR RECORD NUMBER is postponed because of the difficulty in completing the list of private libraries which is to form a feature of it. The difficulties in making this list are many and curious, and it may prove practicable only to give a trial list of libraries in the Eastern States, where our returns are least inadequate. The list, we will remind librarians, is confined to libraries of over 1000 v., or those which have specialties which should be brought in line with the collections of private libraries for the use of students who ask to consult them. We shall not attempt to print information as to whether or not an owner is willing to extend such facilities to students; it is better to take for granted that he will do so when the application is entirely a proper one than to suggest to the public at large that a private library opens its doors to chance comers. This will perhaps do something to remove one objection which has been made to the publication of such a list, and we hope that librarians will do their best to help us to complete the material. We hope also to give in the RECORD NUMBER, by courtesy of the Bureau of Education and by help of the files of the JOURNAL, a list of the new libraries of over 1000 v. within 1887.

THE *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* announces that hereafter it will publish its longer articles in separate form only, as a series of pamphlets to be issued at irregular intervals. The price, to those who choose to take them, will not be included in the subscription to the magazine. The change will no doubt be a gain to the practical side of the *Centralblatt*, the greater part of whose space has lately been taken up with long bibliographical articles. For instance, in the number in which this announcement appears is one of 70 pages.

LIBRARY WORK.

BY W. A. BARDWELL, ACTING LIBRARIAN, BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

DURING the past year some of the members of the City Council in one of our Western cities have seen fit to characterize the expenditure of the Board of Directors of their public library for the services of its librarians as wasteful and inexcusable extravagance. "Standing behind a counter," it was said, "and handing out books to those who inquire for them, are occupations for which suitable persons could easily be obtained at wages of a dollar a day." Now, to any one familiar with the details of library work, the contemplation of the ideas embodied in such remarks as these is, to say the least, tiresome. There seems to be an impression with some people that a position in a library is a sort of sinecure, that the duties to be performed are easy, the labor light, and that one who might not succeed in ordinary business would yet do well enough as a librarian.

Applicants for a situation in the Brooklyn Library sometimes mention as an argument in favor of their fitness for it that "they are very fond of reading," and it has not infrequently been observed by some of our members that they "wished they were employed in the library so as to have a chance to read such of the new books as they liked as soon as received."

I think such impressions are incorrect. After eighteen years' experience of it I can affirm that a life in a library is a busy one for the librarian, and for every one of his assistants, including the boys who cover and label the books and go on errands. Our Western Councilmen who think a dollar a day is sufficient compensation for "handing out books" are in error, for there are many other things to be done by a competent librarian besides this. Subscribers who think a position behind the desk would enable them to read all the new books are wrong, for a librarian should have accomplished most of his reading before he adopts the profession; and he who accepts a librarianship in a public library of any size expecting to have "an easy time," makes the mistake of his life.

What are some of the things to be done by a librarian, or, under his direction, by his assistant? On his appointment, if the institution over which he is to preside is a new one, or if for any reason it needs reorganizing, the first thing will be to classify and arrange the books on the shelves.

Those who have sorted and placed 20,000 or more volumes that have been piled up in a new building can testify that it requires time and careful attention and much planning to get them satisfactorily arranged by classes, locating those likely to be most in use, such as fiction, travels, etc., nearest the delivery desk. The extremely interesting articles that have appeared from time to time in the LIBRARY JOURNAL on the subject of classification will prove valuable reading at this time.

In purchasing books good judgment is required in the selection of the best editions of standard works, also some knowledge of the value of those that are scarce or out of print, and care in finding where to buy at the largest discounts. A thorough acquaintance with current literature is essential. The *Publishers' Weekly* and *Publishers' Circular* can be depended on for the most important American and English books as they are published; and the *Nation*, *Critic*, *Book Chat* and the newspaper notices and advertisements. Any and all methods of keeping "posted" should be utilized, otherwise much inconvenience will ensue from inability to answer the frequent inquiries about new books. Some time may also be spent with advantage in examining some of the many catalogues of auction sales and of the collections offered by dealers in second-hand and rare books. Many bargains will be missed if this is neglected.

Before a book is ready for circulation it must be subjected to various processes. It is to be compared with the invoice, collated to insure its being a perfect copy, the date of purchase recorded, usually on back of title-page; it is to be covered and labelled and stamped in various parts with the library stamp, the leaves cut if necessary, the catalogue card written, an entry of it made on the shelf-inventory in the class to which it belongs and in the accession or invoice-book and a number given it, after which it is ready for the public.

Then the ever-present cataloguing. A catalogue can be commenced, but never finished; like Tennyson's brook, it "goes on forever." Would that the public would make more use of it when it is made and provided. It seems much easier to ask the librarian for information than to hunt for it in the catalogue. Of course, in the refer

ence department as much assistance as possible must be given those seeking information by supplying works most likely to furnish it. This takes considerable time, and although only an item, is an important one in the business. The service at the book delivery desk is also an important part of library work. In "handing out books" the attendants meet people of every temperament, every shade of disposition, and they should be able to meet all courteously. Nearly all who frequent a library are people whom it is a pleasure to meet. Occasionally there will come one whose mission it is to exercise the patience of those behind the desk, and fit them for a better world. There are occasional days, Saturdays, when something must be secured for "Sunday reading," or Mondays, when books have been finished over Sunday, or the next after a stormy day, or a holiday, when it seems as though everybody was impelled by one idea, and had determined to exchange books on that day if it could possibly be accomplished. On such occasions little else can be done but supply the people with books. Other work must wait, and the entire staff see to it that patrons are served as promptly as may be. There have been days in the Brooklyn Library with hardly a lull in the crowd at the book delivery desk from 8:30 a.m. until the sonorous tones of the City Hall bell proclaimed the hour of 9 p.m., the time for closing that department of the library. To say that the attendants get tired on such days but faintly expresses the fatigue experienced. If it so happens that the annual or semi-annual dues are receivable at such times, or tickets for a course of lectures for the library are being sold, business is lively indeed.

If the librarian wishes to avoid trouble he will have the thousands of pamphlets already accumulated, and rapidly increasing, carefully arranged by subjects, and either bound or put up in boxes or packages and labelled so as to be available at short notice,

Does he imagine that not many will ask to refer to back files of the newspapers of his own and other cities? Let him not flatter himself. Such important journals as cannot be bound should be carefully folded and tied up and kept so arranged that any date required can be produced at once when asked for. It has been noticed that files piled up and laid aside to wait until there was more time to put them in order are apt to be wanted more than any others. Every library will accumulate, by donation or purchase, duplicate copies of books, which should be listed for sale, or for exchange with other institutions. The

"Donation" book must be kept, in which books and pamphlets given are to be entered, and a proper acknowledgment made to the donor.

If a library derives its income in part from annual dues paid by members, some plan must be adopted by which they may be informed at the proper time, and with as much delicacy as may be, that subscriptions are due, and a payment in order. Most people pay promptly in advance, a few require to be followed and interviewed by the collector.

Few people are aware of the anguish experienced by librarians in the matter of books "kept out beyond time." It would be interesting to know how long some people would keep books, if not besought by printed notice, or otherwise, to return them; or, if no active measures were taken for systematic calling in, what proportion of a public library would be lost, or gradually — and for the most part unconsciously — absorbed into private collections.

The binding of books as they come to need it is an important item, and requires time and care. Such classes as Fiction, Biography, etc., that are in active request, are sometimes bound without lettering, a paper cover being fitted to the book, and the lettering and numbering done with a pen.

There is usually a quite large correspondence that requires the librarian's prompt attention from day to day. Occasionally a circular or bulletin is to be printed, which takes time, as also does the addressing of the thousands of envelopes for mailing it. The statistics of a library must be recorded daily, showing the number of books bought, circulated, bound, donated, lost, worn-out, and retired from circulation.

The President and Directors of the library, if they take the active interest which it is pleasant to have them take, may ask at any time for items of information regarding the business being done. The account-books should show the amount of cash received, and the sources from which the income is derived, also the items for which the funds are disbursed. All entries should be posted to their proper accounts at least once a week, so that, if the Treasurer should request a statement of funds on hand, and of bills payable, or an estimate of what the receipts will average for a given time as compared with previous years, the information can be promptly furnished. In order that this may be done, a thorough system should be devised whereby all information relative to receipts and expenses, books received and circulated, number of members belonging to the library, etc., can be kept tabulated, and the

footings carried along until the end of the fiscal year, when the whole culminates in that feast of statistics, the annual report.

These are *some* of the things that those employed in a library are called upon to do. There is plenty besides. The oft-recurring book agent steals upon the librarian when least expected. He must be met in all his Protean forms, and the song he sings in praise of his wares listened to whether the listener be busy or not. When *not* busy, the librarian can keep an eye open for possible book-thieves. In his leisure moments he can invent schemes for the identification of the lead-pencil fiend, whose marginal notes are superfluous. When not otherwise occupied he can lay plans for the capture and punishment of the vandal who mutilates the files in the reading-room.

The life has its compensations, plenty of them, to one who loves books and the people who read them; but a brief experience in library work will dispel all illusions as to the life being one of ease. One adopting the profession should have, aside from a devotion to it as means of earning a living, a love for the work for its own sake, a fund of patience to overcome difficulties, a tenacious memory, and the faculty of systematizing details. He will learn in the course of events that, in order to keep up with the times, to plan work for his assistants, to see that the business goes on harmoniously and successfully and that no part of it be neglected, he should possess the industry of the beaver and the remorseless activity of—certain members of the Library Association whom we hold in horror and terror!

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOSEPH GREEN COGSWELL, LL.D.*

BY FREDERICK SAUNDERS, LIBRARIAN OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

THE age in which we are living is a privileged one, being characterized by intense intellectual activity throughout the civilized world. It is almost superfluous to add that this is seen, not only in its unprecedented number of writers and readers, but also in the marvellous multiplication of the higher institutions of learning, free public libraries, and academies of art and science, as well as our ubiquitous common schools.

The time-honored foundations of learning in the old world, until recently, were accessible to comparatively few privileged scientists and scholars; but these restrictions have at length been abandoned, and the temples of science and literature are now made universally available. In a country of such free political institutions as ours, moral and intellectual culture is a necessity, and may even be said to be the palladium of our perpetuity as a nation. While these invaluable auxiliaries for the promotion of the highest interests of the people are thus so characteristic of our day, it is fitting that we hold in cherished esteem the memory of the self-denying and the devoted services of those who have been conspicuously among its pioneers, in the planning and developing of the grand movement, and foremost, perhaps, among them was the subject of this sketch.

Joseph Green Cogswell, as to his ancestral history, came of Puritan origin—his progenitor, John Cogswell, having left Bristol, England, in

1635, and settled in Ipswich, Mass., where many of his descendants long continued to reside. The subject of our memoir was graduated at Harvard in 1806, and shortly afterwards he made a voyage to India. On his return to New York, he studied law with Fisher Ames and subsequently entered upon the practice of the profession at Belfast, Maine. It was for a short time only, however, he preferring to be a tutor at Cambridge. In 1812 he was married to Mary, daughter of Governor Gilman, of New Hampshire. The union was soon dissolved, as she died of consumption the following year. In 1816 he joined his friends, Edward Everett and George Ticknor, in making a trip to Europe, and while at the leading capitals abroad, he paid especial attention to the methods and principles of instruction. He remained in Europe about four years, spending considerable time at Göttingen for this purpose.

On his return home, in 1820, he became professor of mineralogy and geology in Harvard College, and also its librarian. In 1823, in company with George Bancroft, the historian, he founded the Round Hill School at Northampton, Mass., on the plan of the German and English Academies. This institution attracted to itself many students from all parts of the United States, and exerted an important influence in advancing the standard of education amongst us. Mr. Cogswell afterwards established a similar school at Raleigh, North Carolina. Three years later he returned to New York, and became the editor of what was

* Presented at the Thousand Islands' Conference, 887.

then regarded as the leading critical periodical—the *New York Review*; it was continued to ten volumes. It may here be stated that the professor during his European travels had enjoyed the acquaintance of many of the most illustrious men of letters—Goethe, Humboldt, Béranger, Byron, Scott, Jeffrey, and many more. In 1839 he was introduced by Fitz Greene Halleck to Mr. John Jacob Astor. At this early date, the millionaire contemplated, it is said, the founding of some public institution in the city of his adoption—New York. The first suggestion of the establishment of a free public library has been, by some persons, attributed to Washington Irving, and by others to Mr. Cogswell; but he has himself stated that "it was a kind impulse of Mr. Astor's own heart which prompted him to the establishment of some permanent and valuable memorial to testify his grateful feelings toward the city in which he had so long lived and prospered."

From the best of our means of information on the subject, it appears that Mr. Astor being somewhat undecided as to the particular form his bequest should assume, Mr. Cogswell urged the importance of a public library. Both Mr. Irving and Mr. Brevoort coincided in the view. During the closing years of Mr. Astor's life, Mr. Cogswell was in daily attendance upon him, as his companion, and in pursuance of the determination of founding a library, he was authorized by him to begin preparations for the work. Mr. C. devoted himself accordingly to the planning and preparatory service. Although Mr. Irving, who was also Mr. Astor's frequent guest, suggested that it would be a good thing for him to at once put into execution his noble enterprise, yet it was left to be carried out under the provisions of his will. Having thus been entrusted with the management of the design, the collecting of the books commenced. The first purchases of works were about 1000 volumes, including Mr. Astor's copy of Audubon's great work on American Ornithology, in four large folio volumes. In 1842, when Mr. Washington Irving was appointed U. S. Minister to the Court of Spain, he desired to have Mr. Cogswell accompany him as Secretary to the Legation.

In writing to the authorities at Washington, Irving thus refers to his friend: "He is a gentleman with whom I am on terms of confidential intimacy, and I know no one who, by his various acquirements, his prompt sagacity, his knowledge of the world, his habits of business and his oblig-

ing disposition, is so calculated to give me counsel, aid, and companionship, so important in Madrid, where a stranger is more isolated than in any other capital of Europe."

Just as he had succeeded in procuring this appointment, Mr. Astor heard of it, and finding that he was likely to lose his valuable services for the projected library, he at once made Mr. C. its librarian. In 1848, after the death of Mr. Astor, the librarian was sent to Europe to purchase books; meanwhile the preparations were in progress for the erection of the building. Returning from his tour he brought home about 20,000 volumes, chiefly selected from the marts of London and Paris. These books were deposited in a house, 32 Bond Street, hired for the purpose. I remember calling there on the bibliographer more than once. On entering the parlors, I found him with his hands full of books; books piled up on his table; the floor so covered with books that I did not know where to move; the walls were also garnished with books. Whichever way the eye turned there were books—books to the right of him, books to the left of him, books in the rear, and books to the front of him.

The act of incorporation of the library took effect January, 1849. The officers were eleven trustees, Mr. Irving being president, Mr. William B. Astor treasurer, and Mr. Cogswell the superintendent.

In 1850 he was instructed to make another visit to Europe, for the purchase of books to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars. While in Paris he was aided by Hector Bossaige, then the leading bookseller and bibliophile. Meanwhile, Mr. Cogswell had prepared and had printed an alphabetical catalogue of books essential to the completion of a cosmopolitan library. This valuable manual, which was the product of great skill and labor, is now scarce and has been known to sell for five dollars. He visited the literary centres of Paris, London, Brussels, and Berlin, and there being at the time some important auction-sales pending, he was enabled to buy many rare and valuable works at a great reduction of cost. Later on he made another trip abroad, remaining several months there, and visiting the most important book-marts, from Rome, on the south, to Stockholm, on the north. His collections now were of the first importance, comprising most of the rare and valuable productions that have since imparted its distinctive character of excellence to the library.

As illustrative of the bibliographical skill and critical acumen displayed by the superintendent in his selections, I might quote the words of Mr. Burton in his "Book-Hunter," where he says: "In the Astorian Library the selections of books have been made with great judgment; innate literary value being held an object more important than mere abstract rarity." The numerical extent of the collection at this time was 80,000 volumes; and even at that early day similar high estimates of its value were expressed by several other eminent scholars abroad, Humboldt Bunsen, and Lepsius being among the number. The establishment of a great free library on the plan of the Astor was then not only a novelty, it was also a prophecy of the transformation it was destined to effect in the social condition of the metropolis. It is due to the memory of Dr. Cogswell to add that it was to his eminent attainments as a linguist, and to his sagacious forethought that the success of the great enterprise is mainly to be ascribed. The works which his diligent search and wise economy secured were of the class which are now required by the professional writer and student, and which in some instances even to this day are unattainable elsewhere on this continent.

It was during the ten years' interval between his appointment as librarian, and the collecting of the books from abroad, that the Doctor devoted himself so assiduously to the preparatory labors that resulted so successfully in the development of the library. Dr. Cogswell made in all six voyages to Europe, four for the purchasing of books for the library. And it may be proper here to cite the testimony of a person himself conversant with books, who states that "No library in the land was founded with more discrimination and economy; the books purchased to-day would sell for ten times the amount that was expended for them, while many of them cannot now be bought at any price."

In January, 1854, Dr. Cogswell formally opened the Astor Library, ten days being devoted to the exhibition of its rare and costly works of art.

In two years, when the first building was found to be crowded to its utmost capacity, the volumes amounting to about 100,000, Mr. Wm. B. Astor, son of the founder, erected a second hall adjoining the original structure, and uniform in style with it. During the erection of the new building, Dr. Cogswell undertook the arduous and self-imposed task of preparing and superin-

tending the printing of the alphabetical catalogue of the library, forming four large octavo volumes. In addition to this herculean labor, he had to superintend the routine service of the library as well as its entire rearrangement and classification. He also gave to the library his own valuable and complete collection of works on bibliography in many languages, extending to over five thousand volumes.

It was after Dr. Cogswell had completed a supplemental volume, the fifth of his catalogue, that his physical strength visibly declined, although his mental vigor remained unimpaired, and he felt it his duty to tender to the Board of Trustees his resignation. After about a score of years devoted to its interests he left the library with regret, and he evinced his loving regard for its success by his subsequent visits to its precincts. In accepting his official resignation the trustees recorded their high sense of his valuable services in words profoundly expressive of their grateful esteem and regret at losing their continuance.

In the central hall of the library are two marble busts—one facing the entrance is that of the honored founder, and at the western end, that of Dr. Cogswell, the superintendent. It is an admirable likeness, and was the work of Lequesne, of Paris, whose decorations of the Louvre and the tomb of Napoleon at the Invalides have rendered his name famous. In the south, or original hall, is a marble bust of Washington Irving, the first president of the institution.

Having thus briefly sketched the leading events of his literary career, it may not be inappropriate to add a few words respecting his personal character. This may be seen at a glance, in the loving regard of his pupils at the Round Hill School, long after they had taken their devious ways in life; and no less in the cordial testimonial of his associates in the Board of Trustees. Nor was his devoted service to the library unappreciated by the estimable family it represents. And were it needed to extend the testimony, I might add that, having been for several years his official assistant, it affords me much pleasure to state that during those years I remember only his uniform kindness and refined courtesy of deportment. Although having had the *entrée* to the coteries of literary and fashionable life in Paris, London, and Berlin, as well as the best society here, he was yet remark-

able for his urbane and suave deportment, without the least ostentation.

Longfellow thus incidentally refers to his having visited him: "Dr. Cogswell is here, and is truly a God-send." He was not only a scholar of wide scope, having a knowledge of classic, Oriental, Scandinavian, Slavic, and other European and Asiatic literature; he was also a Christian, as the following interesting extract from one of his letters evinces: "God has never given me over to unbelief. At no period of my life has a doubt arisen in my mind in regard to the great spiritual truths—God the Creator, Christ the Redeemer, the Holy Spirit the Sanctifier are realities with me as much as the earth upon which I tread. I would not give up this belief for the gift of the greatest intellect, the highest rank, or the most unbounded wealth ever attained by mortal man. . . . I believe in the reality of a future life as fully as I believe in the present."

Dr. Cogswell received his honorary degree of LL.D. from Trinity in 1842, and the distinction was again conferred by Harvard in 1863. Like other men of genius, Dr. Cogswell had his harmless eccentricities; one was his refusal to wear an overcoat, even in the coldest weather; and I think he was never seen to seek shelter from the rain under an umbrella. He was simple in his dress and generally also in his diet, and if his average health and longevity are considered, he proved the good effects of the latter. His memory was remarkably tenacious, especially in whatever concerned the books of the library, as I have often tested. He was not an infrequent guest at the table of Mr. Wm. B. Astor when he resided in Lafayette Place, and on one occasion, a question occurred in the conversation, concerning some place on the African coast, and it not being satisfactorily answered, Mr. Washington Irving being present, said, "Ask Cogswell; he knows everything." The Doctor responded that he knew the particular spot, having been sent as supercargo of a vessel to that coast. In Irving's "Life and Letters," the following incident is mentioned. Mr. Irving called in 1859 at Dr. Cogswell's room, in the rear of the library, and finding him sick a-bed, hurried off for his physician, Dr. Barker. One of his jokes, after Cogswell got well, was, that in going for the doctor, he thought he would just stop in at the undertaker's on his way, and order a coffin—and now he had the coffin on hand!

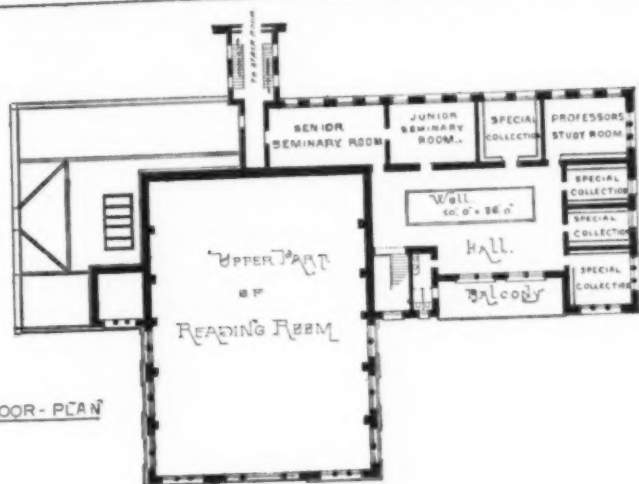
SKETCH PLANS FOR A UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

PREPARED BY W. B. ITTNER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

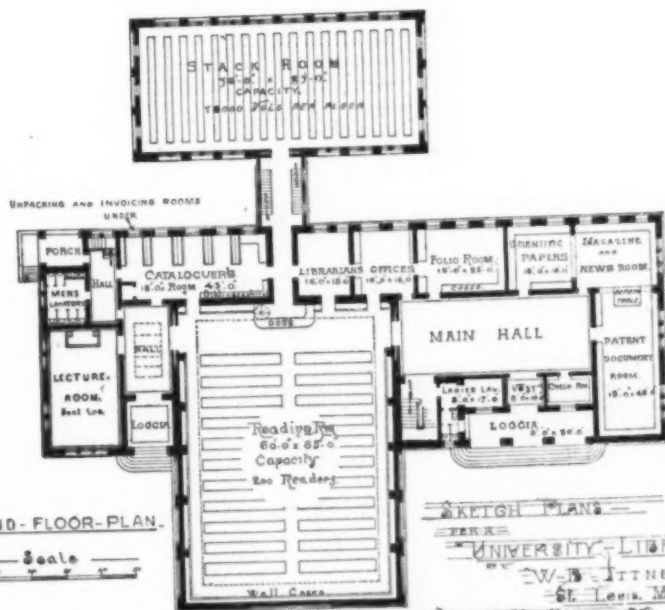
NOT long ago the students in the advanced section in design in the Architectural Department of Cornell University were given for a problem the preparation of sketch plans for a university library. The results were not necessarily intended for use, the main object of the work being the practical study of the recent growth and present aims of library architecture. The work was only undertaken after a careful preliminary survey of the conditions which seemed to be presented by modern collegiate life and habits of study, and after a consideration of the various plans, criticisms, and suggestions which had been advanced from time to time by the librarians of the country in the LIBRARY JOURNAL and elsewhere. Attention was also directed to the ideas already substantially recorded in brick and stone by various architects. Several meritorious plans were the result of this special study of the problem, and the solution by Mr. Ittner, one of the students, presents so many points of real value as to seem worthy of preservation for reference, if nothing more, in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. His arrangement of the building is sufficiently apparent from the floor plans here given. Its salient features are (1) a main hall into which opens the reading-room and all other library-rooms on the first floor except the cataloguing-room; and (2) a large stack-room, together with a liberal concession, in the allowance for seminaries and special collections, to Dr. Poole's plan of separate book-rooms. A glance at each of the rooms with reference to its purpose, and especially with regard to its relation to the other rooms and to economy of administration, will make the general merit of these sketch plans evident at once. There are of course some minor points, such as the question of the number and use of the seminary rooms, and communication between adjoining rooms, which would vary in each particular case. The delivery from the stack to the reading-room was intended to be accomplished by means of Mr. Winsor's mechanical device for that purpose, though if it were deemed better to have manual delivery some readjustment of the relation between the stack and the delivery desk would be necessary. The estimated cost of this building, which was to be fireproof throughout, was \$250,000.

E. H. W.

SECOND-FLOOR-PLAN



GROUND-FLOOR-PLAN



SKETCH PLANS

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

W. B. TITNER

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WASHBURN UNIVERSITY

FRANCIS BACON AND THE ATHENÆUM CLASSIFICATION.

BY J. SCHWARTZ, LIBRARIAN APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, NEW YORK.

If Lord Bacon spent a considerable portion of his time in constructing elaborate ciphers, and trusted to future ages to unravel them, this must have been the day that he did sigh for! Ignatius Donnelly promises soon to unfold a most remarkable *chronique scandaleuse* that Lord Bacon has injected into the play of Henry IV. The evidence for this claim has not yet been made public, but Professor Davidson, who saw the original slips on which Mr. Donnelly made his calculations, says he could hardly lift them with one hand. It cannot be denied, therefore, that the evidence has great weight. Another line of investigation, applied to the doggerel epitaph at Stratford, has already produced some strange revelations, and we are promised a whole volume of "Anagrammatic" biography of Shakespeare, based entirely on this wonderful epitaph. It is in the air that an explanation of the cipher in the dedication to the Sonnets is also threatened. The present paper will deal with another phase of Lord Bacon's genius of more immediate interest to librarians, viz., a positive demonstration, by means of a cipher contained in the most famous of his works, which, when dissected, connects him with a well-known American scheme of classification, and proves, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that Lord Bacon was the deviser of it under an assumed name.

In the pamphlet giving an account of the Athenæum Library classification, the author is given as "C. A. Cutter, A.B.," but it will be fully demonstrated, in the course of this paper, that this is merely a literary disguise, and that the real author is no less a personage than my Lord of Verulam—but I must not anticipate.

The first thing that gave me a clue was the fact that the Athenæum Library is on Beacon Street, or, as it should be pronounced, *Bacon* Street. Then further are the mysterious letters "A. B." after the alleged author's name. What can these be but "Ba," that is, an abbreviation for "Bacon"?

However, there was nothing positive in these indications, until I accidentally opened a copy of Bacon's works, containing the "Novum Organum," and found the following sentence at the very beginning of that immortal work:

"Franciscus de Verulamio sic cogitavit:"

Now mark what follows! There are just 33 letters in these words and two dots, that is, 35 characters in all, and the Athenæum classification contains just 35 classes. Secondly, the Athenæum classification is arranged under six groups,

and there are just six divisions in the above sentence, viz., five words and the two dots.

If we take note of the characters in the above sentence that are used more than once, we shall find that they are the following: RACISUEVOT. Now if we arrange these letters in their proper order they make the following sentence:

CUTARE IS VO., that is:

Cutter is Verulamio!

This connects the phrase, in the most unmistakable manner, with the Athenæum classification and shows that "Cutare" or "Cutter" (that is "divider" or "classifier") was the pseudonym under which Lord Bacon put forth that work.

This is shown still further by analyzing the "C.A.CUTTER.A.B." of the title-page and rearranging it in the light of the above cue, when it becomes "CUTTARE:BAC." that is, Cutter=Bacon.

But there is still other proof. It is well known that Lord Bacon divided learning into Philosophy, History, and Poetry, or into knowledge derived from the Reason, the Memory, and the Imagination. In Latin these words are RATIO, MEMORIA, IMAGINATIO. We have seen that the phrase containing the cipher has 33 letters, and the cipher itself 11 characters. Deduct these and there are 22 left; count the three Latin words above and we find exactly 22 letters!

Again "Memoria" has seven letters and there are just 7 classes in the "Cuttare" scheme devoted to History, viz., from class 5 to class B. (Ecclesiastical history is erroneously classed as "History," but it is evident that it belongs to Theology.) Further, "Ratio" has five letters, and if we count from the beginning of the scheme to class 4, we have just five classes, embracing Philosophy and Theology. Once more, "Imaginatio," if we place under it the word "Ratio," will naturally divide into two parts, "Imagi" and "Natio." What says the classification? From V to Z we have Literature arranged by NATIONS!!! What about "Imagi"? Simply this, after History we have the Social sciences, classes C to G, and what are these but the "Image" of man? If we take the same word "Imaginatio" and write under it the word "Memoria" we get, as we begin with the first letter, or end with the last letter, the following divisions, viz., "Imagina-tio" or "Ima-ginatio." That is, 7+3 or 3+7. Let us hold fast to the seven and compare with the classification and we find from N (Arts in general) to U (Fine art) just seven classes, viz., NPQRSTU.

If we take the "3" remaining* in each of these decompositions of the word "Imagination," we have 6, which correspond exactly to the HIJKLM (Natural sciences) of the scheme.

I think I have demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt that Bacon, under the name of "Cutare" or "Cuttare," devised the scheme used in the Athenæum Library. I have no doubt a closer investigation would disclose more astonishing facts, but I will merely throw out a hint for others, who have more leisure, to develop. The details of the classification are made up by combining letters and figures—two characters! Here we have a basis for the application of Lord Bacon's Biliteral cipher. Perhaps we may find out his views on close classification, and get a comparative estimate of Dictionary and Systematic Catalogues. It is a tempting document and well worth a closer study than I have been able to give it.

CHARLES PRATT'S GIFT.

From the N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 1, 1888.

THE New Year brings the city of Brooklyn a delightful gift, in the opening of the free reading-room and circulating library, established in connection with Pratt Institute. These features of the new institute are not designed for the use of its students merely, but for the public at large, to which their advantages are offered on the same terms that New York enjoys its Free Circulating Library.

Hitherto the general reading public of Brooklyn has had access to only one library, an excellent one it is true, but its situation and the cost of membership deny its use to nine-tenths of the citizens who would be glad to enjoy its privileges. The new library has in some respects an ideal situation; it stands near to the rich, the poor, and the middle class. It is within a few blocks of Adelphi Academy and four large public schools; it reaches one hand toward Gowanus and the other toward the Hill, and forms a connecting link between them; and it purposes to give both an equally cordial welcome. It is evident that under such conditions of environment a library can be a most potent factor for good to the ignorant and to the cultured.

The library and reading-room of Pratt Institute occupy the entire floor of the Ryerson St. building, the library lying to the right and the reading-room to the left of the entrance. Back of the hallway and the elevator the rooms are adjacent and will be connected by portières. The walls of brick four feet in thickness are buff in tint with a dado of Indian red. Heavy upright pillars and a wooden ceiling with exposed cross-beams add to the solid and substantial effect. Twenty windows light the reading-room from four sides and the library is lighted from three sides. At night the whole building is lighted by electricity, which fills the rooms with a cool glow very pleasant to active eyes and brains.

Handsome oak tables and graceful bent-wood chairs, which have the added merit of comfort, furnish the reading-room, while the severity of the walls will be softened and all the attractive features of the rooms heightened by the judicious placing of photographs, engravings, plaster casts, and possibly of plants in the windows. Among the pictures selected are engravings of Meissonier's "1814," of Milton dictating "Paradise Lost," the original of which is in the Lenox Library, St. Peter's at Rome, Hoffman's picture of "Christ before the Doctors in the Temple," and Giotto's head of the youthful Dante.

The library, which has been more than a year preparing, contains about 12,000 catalogued volumes, presenting an unusually well-fledged condition for a library's first flight, if so light a figure is permissible. During the year it is expected that half as many more volumes will be added, and on this account the printing of the catalogue is deferred. Type-written class lists will be used meanwhile in conjunction with the card catalogue. Great care has been taken in the selection of books, and while the plan has been to make the library especially rich in works relating to the fine and industrial arts, the departments of pure literature, philosophy, history, theology, and science are almost equally well represented. The department of philology, being most foreign to the work of the institute, is, perhaps, less thoroughly represented, and the new additions will consist in part of works in this class and in modern European languages. The library contains many valuable works which will not be put in circulation, and a number of rare and limited editions which cannot be found even in the Astor.

There is, too, an abundance of light literature, but it is evident that a vigilant censorship has suppressed the hopelessly dilute, the too goody-goody and the avowedly bad. A collection of bound music for various instruments is soon to be added to the library. Some two hundred cyclopædias and other works of reference will be placed on shelves in the reading-room, to which access will be free at any time. The periodicals include some one hundred and twenty-five of the standard English and American publications, embracing every department of periodical literature except the humorous. A few newspapers, among them the *Tribune*, will be placed on file.

On Wednesday, January 4, the library will be open to receive applications for membership-tickets for library or reading-room. As liberal a policy will be pursued as is consistent with safety. For the present membership will be free, the applicant requiring only some responsible person as his voucher. Reading-room tickets will probably be given with even greater freedom, but the reading-room is to be used exclusively as such, and will be so administered as to be as pleasant and attractive for reading women and children as for men. The rooms are to be open to the public from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., exclusive of holidays.

If one visits the Pratt Institute, as the public are invited to do, and takes the elevator to the sixth floor, he will find the quarters prepared for the cooking-school. The rooms are so sunny, airy, clean, and bright, with the big windows commanding views of Long Island, the Bridge, Staten

Island, and Dame Liberty, that one is sure the food cooked there will, as Randy had it, "relish, even if't won't set." The object will be to prepare that which will do both, and theory and practice, the what to do, and the reason why, are to be combined in a golden mean. A big range, a big hot-water tank, commodious tables with utensils for classes of twenty pupils each, are sights dear to any cooking-teacher's heart. In the adjoining room it is expected that luncheon will be served at a slight cost to any person who may desire it—a privilege which will be appreciated by the students and readers.

The room across the hall with the large skylights has been specially designed for the use of a department of practical photography, the plans in regard to which are not fully developed as yet. The fifth floor is devoted prospectively to the museum, which is to be a technical collection, representing the handiwork of man in distinction to that of nature. The art department has the fifth floor. Day classes in drawing and designing are well attended, and evening classes will begin work on Thursday night.

The class-rooms for sewing, which are in the third story, are ready to begin work this week. Under "sewing" it is expected to include in a short time classes in machine sewing, dress making and fitting, millinery, and artistic embroideries of various kinds. Evening classes will be taught in these departments, and day and evening classes are designed for every age and condition. The classes will be organized with regard to the most advantageous work of the teacher who will require a certain amount of homogeneity. On the second floor are the offices of the directors of the Institute. The shops will be so far completed within a few weeks as to allow the formation of classes in wood and iron work for both hand and power tools, and applications are also being received for day and evening classes in plumbing, bricklaying, stone-cutting, plastering, blacksmithing, carpentering, etc.

At present a fee of \$10, payable quarterly (\$2.50) in advance, admits to all or any of the classes. But the whole work attempted this year is necessarily largely of an experimental character, and the directors reserve the right to make whatever changes experience shall show to be advisable.

American Library Association.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING SECTION.

THE experiment of furnishing printed catalog cards will not be continued. It has been given a fair trial, and it has been proved that there is no considerable demand for such cards. The call everywhere is for bibliographical reference cards but no way has as yet opened of providing for the preparation of these. Meantime their place will be measurably filled by Mr. W. C. Lane's Index to Bibliographical Lists, which is nearly ready for the press. The Handbook for Readers is still "on the stocks," but its launching may be expected soon.

Work can now be given out to collaborators on the Index to General Literature. Following the lines indicated in my article in *LIBRARY JOURNAL* 11:469, an extensive list of books to be included has been prepared, which will soon be printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* or as a supplement. The indexing may now be begun on many of the books which will certainly be included in the list when revised, and I am ready to receive the names of all who desire to assist in the indexing. A good many names are already entered, but there is room for more.

W. I. FLETCHER, *Chairman Exec. Board.*
Amherst College Library, Jan. 13, 1888.

IN the attendance register of the last A. L. A. meeting the single letter A or C showing the person's position as assistant, cataloger and the P before Ln for the Public Librarians are printed next to the initials of the name, separated only by a comma. As a result the reader may ignore the comma and read, e. g. Chamberlain, Mellen P., Ln Boston, instead of Chamberlain, Mellen, Public Librarian, Boston. Readers will do well to look twice before supplying a middle letter A, C, or P not before known.

M. D.

New York Library Club.

TENTH REGULAR MEETING.

THE tenth regular meeting of the New York Library Club was held at Columbia College Library, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1888, at 3 p. m. Fifty members and visitors were present. Pres. Poole in the chair. The records of the last meeting of the Club, Nov. 10, were approved as printed in *L. J.* 12:554.

The Secretary reported for the Committee on Library Statistics that forty inquiry blanks had been sent out, and that sixteen had been returned filled out; that with but one exception all, whether free or subscription libraries, had reported their willingness to allow special students or investigators, properly introduced, the free use of their books; that the names of several owners of private libraries had been received, and inquiry blanks would be sent to them.

Mr. S. H. Berry, Treasurer, reported that \$29 had been collected on the assessment voted at the last meeting.

Mr. Dewey reported for the Committee on Sizes of Books that it had been the purpose of the Committee to determine if possible not only the best sizes for books, but also to recommend a code of directions for librarians as to the mechan-

ical make-up of books, the size of the page, type, etc. To do this it is necessary to get the opinions of as many persons as possible who have given attention to the subject, in order to get the general consensus of opinion. Mr. De Vinne thought that the ideal book should have a page of white paper of such size and proportions that the letter-press should occupy just one-half the surface of the page. This is not so much out of proportion as would seem, a slight increase in width in margin increasing the surface rapidly. A page of *Library notes* agrees with this rule. Another rule which generally obtains for the proportions of a page is that the length of the type-line (or width of page) should equal one-half the length of the diagonal of printed matter. These proportions seem to please the average eye. I have worked out some equations of interest relating to this matter. Assuming the dicta of experts as a base I have tabulated the results to be obtained from the equations. [Mr. Dewey here gave a few blackboard illustrations.] To show that there is need of our moving in this direction Mr. Steiger reports that the Germans are aiming to get standard sizes, and also the Italians. A book publisher and the publisher of a newspaper with whom I have lately talked were both interested to know that librarians were moving in this matter. The necessity for uniformity is evident when we find all sorts of sizes in pamphlets on the same subject, so that it is difficult to bind them together. The greater proportion of these are printed so without thought. If it is known that librarians have agreed on certain sizes, some one of these sizes will be adopted. Authorities differ on sizes of paper; there is an approximation but no accuracy. Chambers' Encyclopædia says there are between 1200 and 1500 sizes. It is therefore not visionary on our part to try and arrange something definite. Our question to-day is what sizes to recommend to librarians. The Publishing Section of the A. L. A. has unanimously agreed on a page like that of the Boston Public Library Bulletin, the paper $17\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ cm., the type 20 cm. in height in double columns 6 cm. wide each; the width of columns of the L. J. and *Publishers' weekly*; the largest size that will go on the regular 8° or 25 cm. shelf; the bookbinding 25 cm. high. Mr. Schwartz's recent Finding Lists are practically of this size, his page being 23 cm. high with columns 7 cm. wide (both 14.5 cm.), giving quite narrow margins; *Publishers' weekly* page is 22 cm. high;

¹ The actual width of these columns is 6.2 cm.; width of both columns 12.6 cm.

the *Coöperative index* is a trifle over 20 cm. high, but has wider margins. It is the height and column of L. J. with less side margins. The British Museum Catalog, with its double 9 cm. columns and 25 x 35 cm. paper, is just double our standard. The Brooklyn Catalog is 30 cm. high. The Committee are agreed in recommending this page, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ cm., as the standard for catalog and bulletin work, but are equally divided on recommending printing reports on this size. Mr. Steiger and myself prefer this standard, but Mr. Cohen and Miss Miller recommend a smaller size, 6 x 9 inches. If we recommend too many sizes we shall get too much diversity in each library's publications. We submit for discussion the divided report, whether this standard or the average 8° or 12° size shall be recommended. For handbooks small sizes are preferable, especially for little things for general distribution, and for these we recommend the postal size. The "Handbook of the Boston Public Library" is a little long, "Library aids" is the exact height but a little wide.

On motion, the recommendations of the Committee of the standard size ($17\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ cm.) for catalog and bulletin work, and of the postal size were adopted.

R. B. Poole.—The report of our Association is rather larger than the average 8°, and so are several hundred of the reports we receive.

Mr. Cohen.—Many reports now issued in 8°, of 16 or 20 pages, if increased in size will be very thin. If a new size is recommended you will have a break with the reports previously issued. We ought to take into consideration what we can accomplish, and the fewer changes we make the better.

Mr. Bowker.—There is danger in trying to coöperate the whole earth. We should content ourselves with making few recommendations, and set some standards that can be followed.

Mr. Nelson.—I think I should favor the 8° size for all reports. Those of railroads, societies, and organizations are generally of this size.

Mr. Cole.—To how great an extent do librarians bind up their list of additions with their reports?

Mr. Dewey.—Quite a number, but none of these lists are of great importance as catalogs. The 8° is the pamphlet size, generally used by printers unless especially ordered otherwise. Many English libraries give tabular views and statements, and have to insert folded sheets in the smaller size, or run across two pages, which is not convenient in reading. The standard size would in most cases afford sufficient room on the page

Mr. Cohen.—Are you not going to introduce a new element of diversity? We bind the reports of the same library together, and if a change is made there is diversity at once.

Mr. Dewey.—Any question involving a change from old methods brings irregularity. But changes are being made. Most libraries are getting to bind up all pamphlets by decades, and a change could easily be made with a new decade; while new libraries could begin with the standard sizes we may recommend.

Mr. Nelson.—Libraries issuing new bulletins are adopting or have adopted the standard size, or very near it; the double-column large page. Cornell followed Harvard, and the Lenox "Contributions to a catalog" are about the same size. The Italian "Bulletino" is of the standard size, and this has so many advantages that new libraries will be quite sure to adopt it.

Mr. Dewey.—I move, as the result of this discussion, that the standard size be also recommended for general library printing.

Mr. Cohen.—I move as an amendment the substitution of the 8° or 6 x 9 inches size in place of the standard size.

The amendment not being seconded the original motion was passed without opposition.

The Secretary.—I wish to call the attention of the Club to the fact that the influence of our example has "gone West." I have here a "Union list of periodicals" in the reading-rooms and libraries of Topeka, Kansas; 12 pages containing 283 titles. It comes from a former member of the Club, whom I will not accuse of being the compiler, or if he was he certainly could not have attended all the lessons of the senior Library Class last year. By placing the article "The" after the first word the compiler gives us such entries as "Curiosity, The, world;" "Christian, The, union;" "Ford City, The boomer;" "Public, The, service review," etc.

The President.—The subject for to-day, "Library seminaries," came up at the Thousand Islands meeting of the A. L. A., where Prof. Herbert B. Adams gave a very interesting talk on the advantages to be derived from their establishment. Prof. Adams has published in the "Johns Hopkins University studies, No. 62," an exhaustive paper on the subject. The plan originated with Von Ranke in Germany. The University of Michigan was the first in this country to adopt it; Andrew D. White introduced it at Cornell, with a fund of \$4000 to \$5000 for the collection of works for historical study. Harvard University has reservations of books

on special studies. Columbia College is also referred to by Prof. Adams. He recommends that this movement should take a popular form in connection with all libraries. Such topics as the tariff question, labor and capital, and others should be taken up and studied by the young men in our cities, under the direction of experts and lecturers. We have evening classes in our institution and I have posted lists of books in the library relating to the subjects studied in these classes.

Mr. Biscoe.—In this library students have access to the books. Prof. Butler's class of post-graduates have books in the room where they meet.

Mr. Berry.—I make lists like Mr. Poole's for the use of students in our classes; for instance, for the class in mechanical drawing I make a list of what the library has on that subject. I also bulletin what we have on any subject that is attracting attention or discussed in the daily papers.

Mr. Dewey.—I think that Prof. Adams' paper when circulated will arouse great interest. Mr. Larned, of Buffalo, went home from Round Island imbued with the plan suggested by Prof. Adams, and immediately went to work to put it in operation, and now has classes under Mr. Bemis, of Springfield. This opens the epoch of making the libraries the people's universities. The new library building at Cornell will have some twenty seminary rooms. The new smaller libraries are taking this matter into consideration and providing small rooms for various use.

Mr. Tyler.—At the Training College for Teachers at 9 University Place, we have a small library for the free use of all teachers who can reach it; also a free reading-room.

Mr. Poole.—Prof. Adams recommends that a duplicate set of books should be kept in the Library-Seminary room. I think we had better continue this topic for the next meeting, with any other that may come up.

Mr. Dewey.—I have been trying to get a publisher to take the balance of the edition of the "Union list of periodicals," but so far without success. We are something over \$100 behind, and have about 200 copies on hand. The question of the distribution of the balance is somewhat difficult to solve.

Mr. Berry.—If we could divide the expense and the remaining lists among the subscribing libraries I think it could be arranged satisfactorily.

On motion of Mr. Dewey the committee were directed to send a statement to the several libra-

ries and secure what they can towards a settlement by voluntary contributions.

Voted that the Executive Committee be requested to announce the topics for each meeting at the preceding meeting, so that all can investigate and prepare for the discussions; and that notices be also sent out a week in advance of the meetings.

Mr. Berry. — We have often talked of bringing samples of bindings and other things for examination. I suggest that they be sent in so that they can be examined for an hour or more before each meeting.

The following persons recommended by the Executive Committee were elected to membership: Miss Emily S. Hanaway, Joseph H. Hunt, M.D., Ln. Kings Co. Med. Soc.; W. G. Jordan, editor *Book-Chat*; Miss E. W. Rose, Library Class '88, and Harvey C. Williams, Ln. University Club.

Adjourned 5.20 p.m.

C: ALEX. NELSON, *Secretary.*

Columbia Library School.

THIS year's Register of the Library School shows 10 names on the faculty page, 26 on the library staff, 5 non-resident lecturers giving a course, and 23 other outside lecturers giving one to three lectures each. This does not count the weekly bibliographical lectures from the various professors of the university, which would add 12 to 15 names to this already formidable list.

To the faculty proper we note the addition of Charles Sprague Smith, University Professor of Foreign Literature, who gives weekly lectures to juniors and seniors, with such a general view of the literatures of the world as every librarian finds essential. These are proving specially attractive, and will serve as a start to many in fuller studies in this direction.

Miss Harriet E. Green, for 10 years Mr. Whitney's head cataloger at the Boston Public Library, and now of the Boston Athenæum, replaces Miss Hutchins as instructor in dictionary cataloging, her course being introduced by Mr. Cutter's lectures on that subject. Beside Mr. Cutter, the only other new names are Prof. Winsor, who was the first outside librarian to speak to the class this year, and Prof. J. H. Gilmore, of Rochester University, who gives a course of six lectures on the Bibliography of American literature, Feb. 14-21.

Prof. R. C. Davis, of the University of Michigan, whose course of five lectures last year was

so popular, this year gives nine in the week Mar. 19-24, and develops more fully his "Course of reading," giving three on History and three on Poetry and Fiction, with three on "A good working bibliographical apparatus."

Mr. W: E. Foster gives this year, instead of two, a course of six new lectures, looked forward to with great pleasure.

Mr. S: S. Green's admirable course on his specialty, the "Relations of libraries and schools," and Mr. Spofford's on "What to read, When to read, and How to read, Book-buying and Book-binding," complete the outside courses. As Mr. Spofford accepted his appointment as a regular non-resident lecturer, subject to the contingencies of the presidential year, it is not yet certain that this class will hear his course before their senior year.

The pressure of the regular work has made it absolutely necessary to reduce the number of extra lecturers by alternating, thus giving each class a chance to hear each man once in its two years' course. Ten names which appeared on last year's program are of necessity omitted this year.

In the senior class, taking the second year's work, there are 2 men and 9 women coming from 7 different states. The junior class enrolls 6 men and 16 women coming from nine different states, with 1 man from Germany. Of the 11 seniors, 8 have been engaged in library work before coming to the school, while of the juniors only 4 have been librarians. Mass. leads as usual in the roll of states, having 11, New York has 7; except Illinois (3) no other state has more than 1 or 2 representatives.

The most significant change is in the calendar, which announces that the School year begins Monday, Oct. 1, and continues through to commencement. In other words, the demands on the School have justified and made necessary this extension of the course, which began last year with a 12 weeks' term beginning Jan. 5. This year the School opened Nov. 10, two months earlier. Next year it will open at the same time with all the other schools of the university, and will observe the same holidays, thus falling into line as a regular School. Both teachers and students have found the time all too short for the profitable work that ought to be done, and the extension was clearly a necessity.

The new committee of the trustees just elected are without exception warm friends of the library, and everything points to a growing success in the third year.

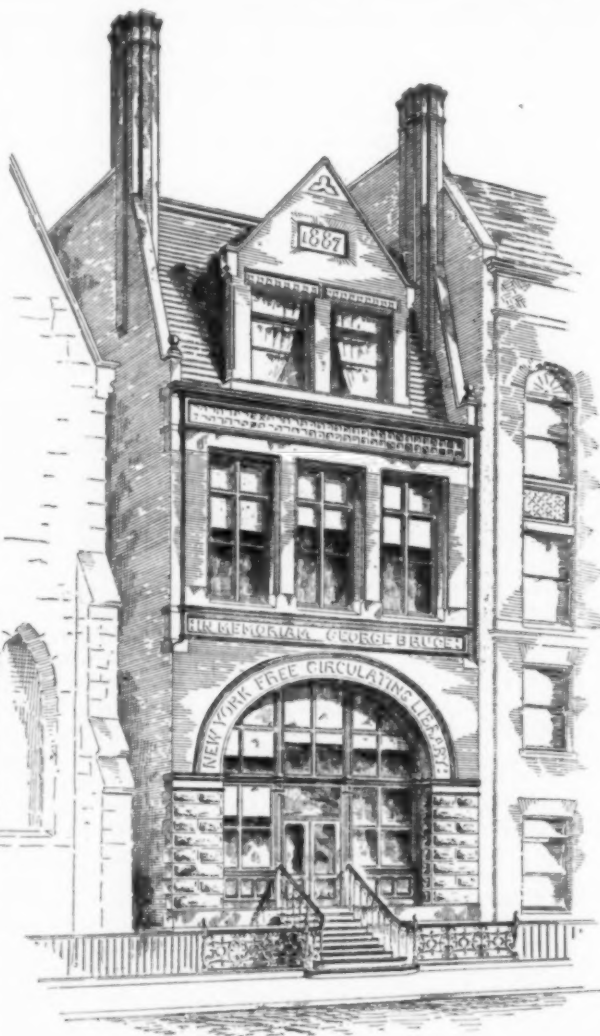
M. D.

THE BRUCE LIBRARY.

From the N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 5.

THE new Bruce Free Library, at No. 226 West Forty-second St., New York City, was open for inspection yesterday, and to-day from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. The people who wish to avail themselves of its privileges will be welcome to see what they can find to please them among its treasures. On Sundays the hours will be from 4 to 9 p.m. This is a branch of the New York Free Circulating Library at No. 49 Bond St., and at No. 135 Second Ave., and it is the gift of Miss Catherine Wolfe Bruce. Miss Bruce gave \$50,000 for the purchase of the land and the erection of the building as a memorial to her father, George Bruce, and to this she added \$10,000 as a fund for providing books. The structure is of light red brick and stone trimmings, and though not large its subdued colors and artistic architecture make it an attractive object among the other buildings in the neighborhood. A little space is left between it and the next building to the east, so that the library has windows on three sides.

The lower story is the library proper, in one large room, with the bookcases in the middle. In front of them is a rail and a brass screen protecting them from the fierce ardor of the eager seeker for knowledge, and from behind this the attendants are able to administer culture in safe and moderate doses. Beyond the bookcases is a space fitted with tables for the work of the library. On the second floor is the reading-room, which is as conveniently arranged for its peculiar purposes as the library. The whole building is handsomely finished in ash. The library now contains from 7000 to 8000 volumes in English; 3000 German books which Miss Ellen M. Coe bought in Europe last summer, will soon be added. Miss Coe, as librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library, has general charge of the new branch, but it is under the more direct control of Miss Therese Hitchler and her assistants. The architect, G. E. Harney, has not only done his work in a thorough and artistic manner, but has done it entirely without charge.



The inspection yesterday lasted from 4 to 6 o'clock. There were a good many people present and all were thoroughly pleased with what they saw. Some one said that the library ought to have a portrait of George Bruce, and then the secret was too good to keep any longer that a lady whose name could not be mentioned was to give a replica to be painted by Daniel Huntington of his portrait of Mr. Bruce. All interested in library progress should visit the Bruce Library.

Library Economy and History.

ADAMS, Herbert B. The study of history in American colleges and universities. Bureau of Education, Circular of information, no. 2, 1887. (In *Johns Hopkins University circulars*, no. 62, Jan., 1888.) 1½ col.

"Illustrations of seminary libraries and of library interiors in various American universities are given in the present report."

Amsterdam, N. Y. A city library for Amsterdam. (In the *Record*, Nov. 29, 1887.) ½ col. An appeal for a new library building.

Augusta, Me. The State Library. (In the *Journal*, Dec. 2, 1887.) ¾ col.

"One of the pleasantest departments in the Capitol is the State Library. It is certainly a delightful place, and one in which any lover of books may take solid comfort. The light that comes in through the large skylights and the side windows is sufficient to render the roomy alcoves available for reading during the greater part of the day. There are plenty of seats, and large tables well supplied with writing materials furnish an excellent opportunity for the man who is after 'pointers' and data to write out his notes and make his investigations. The view from the windows is a beautiful one. It takes in the surrounding hills, the Kennebec River winding its way among them, the buildings of the Insane Asylum, the State grounds, and the city of Hallowell. . . . Hon. J. S. Hobbs, the genial librarian, is always ready to do everything in his power to assist the researches of visitors, and there is probably no man in this State who possesses a wider acquaintance with books than he. Although the public may not hear so much about this department as about some others it is not because there has not been a great deal of progress here. Mr. Hobbs is an earnest worker and the great and valuable changes which have been made in the library under his administration are all the proof that is necessary of the marked success of his labors. It has been the earnest desire of Mr. Hobbs from the first to complete the files of the public documents of the various States of the Union, and to build up the law library, both in its scope and completeness. The success which has attended his efforts in this direction has been very gratifying and has added immeasurably to the library for purposes of reference. . . . During the past year a large number of important and valuable books have been added. The law library in particular has been greatly improved by the addition of 135 new books."

B. On the retired list, in the collection of the Brooklyn Library. (In the *Eagle*, Dec. 11, 1887.) ½ col.

Books which have had their day; reasons for withdrawal. Why duplicates are bought, and how they are disposed of when no longer in demand.

Boston Medical Library. Movement for the erection of a new building; sketch of the history of the institution. (In the *Herald*, Dec. 18, 1887.)

"The Boston Med. Lib. is to the physicians of Boston what the Boston P. L. is to literary people and the general reading public. Its doors are open to the members of the profession from other States who happen to be visiting Boston, and they invariably are the recipients of the warmest and heartiest welcome. Even strangers may occasionally enjoy the use of the valuable books by writing to a brother physician in town who is a member of the institution. Thus, by its generosity very many medical men in South Carolina, Virginia, and other commonwealths, South and West, have been enabled to obtain important information." Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is the president of the Association.

C., W. W. Our Public-Library catalogue. (In the *News*, Dec. 2, 1887.) ½ col.

Criticises the Class Finding-Lists, and finds fault because there is no "authors' catalogue" open to the public, and because the reference-books are not accessible to readers, but have to be called for like other books. The *News* of Dec. 7 says that Mr. Hild is going to propose to the board that a duplicate card catalogue be made and placed in the public room.

Columbia College. Running a big library: new ideas taking root in old Columbia College. (In *New York Sun*, Dec. 18, 1887.) ½ col.

The Franklin Library. (In *N. Y. Evening post*, Dec. 5, 1887.) 1 col. +.

"The Franklin Library, in the town of Franklin in Norfolk County, is one of the oldest libraries in New England, if not the oldest. It was given to the town by Benjamin Franklin in 1786. Having seen the statement when a lad that Franklin, when notified that the authorities had honored him with naming the town after him, and that they would be pleased to receive a gift of a bell, replied that as he preferred sense to sound, he would present them with a library, I went out to Franklin to see how much truth there was in the statement and to learn if the library was still in existence. There is no record that Franklin wrote such a reply, but there is a tradition that he did.

"He made a donation of over 100 v., and about two-thirds of the number still remain in a state of good preservation—an almost incredible fact when we know the great passion for collecting books of rare dates and the carelessness of people having small libraries in charge. The selection was delegated by Franklin to his friend and admirer, Dr. Price, of London; the books are largely works on theological and religious subjects. Perhaps this may account for their being in such excellent state of preservation. The Rev. Dr. Emmons, the minister in Franklin at the time, became the custodian of the books, and no one was allowed to read them unless he was a member of his church. After the Dr.'s death the library

appears to have dropped out of sight and recollection. The books were finally found stowed away in some one's barn, from which they were rescued, and they now form a part of the town library, where they can be seen, but no one is allowed to take them from the room. They are in their original covers, and some of them were printed in London more than 300 years ago. Their age and the associations connected with them make them of historical value, and they would bring a large price if offered for sale; but for the honor of the town it is hoped no such event will happen."

A paragraph is given to the Poor Richard's Almanacks in the Boston Public Library, and the remainder of the article to an account of the accumulating funds given by Franklin to Boston and Philadelphia, and to the Boston Franklin Medal fund.

Helena, Montana Ter. The libraries. (In the *Herald*, Dec. 7, 1887.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col.

"There are three of these 'store-houses of learning' in Helena. Since the completion of the new court-house the Territorial library has been awarded fine quarters. The law-books are shelved in an elegantly furnished room on the second floor, while the miscellaneous volumes, comprising department reports, legislative documents, State and Territorial statistics are in the fourth story. Miss Lou Guthrie, the efficient librarian, has her office in the room on the second floor, where the 'legal lore' looms up in imposing array in massive and handsome oaken cases. This room is carpeted with the finest Brussels and furnished with all necessary appointments. Here are about 4100 v., constituting one of the finest law libraries in the Northwest. Upstairs, in what many would call the attic, is the miscellaneous library. It is all in place, and the room it occupies is eminently fitted for the purpose. A few improvements, such as a new floor to cover exposed gas pipes, some wainscoting and ceiling, will make of it a splendid place for the library of about 4000 v. it now contains.

"On the third floor is the library of the Montana Historical Society, under the charge of librarian Col. W. F. Wheeler. Here are found files of all the newspapers published in Montana since the organization of the Territory — a veritable history in itself. Besides these are books, magazines, journals, diaries, and manuscripts of great value.

"The city library, or the free public library, established by the municipality and maintained by the citizens, is located in the Ashby building, Mr. C. H. Snell librarian. It contains about 3000 v. of all grades of literature. It has been lately reinforced by 385 new books. It is a popular pride and a fine institution, whose permanency and future greatness are assured by the public interest taken in it since its foundation."

MACALESTER College Library. Rare books and editions, no. 3. (In *St. Paul Press*, Nov. 28, 1887.) $\frac{1}{4}$ col. — Same, no. 4. (In the *Press*, Dec. 5, 1887.) $\frac{1}{4}$ col.

MITCHELL, W. A. Use of the [Billings] library. (Pages 75-77 of v. 5 of *The University cynic*, Nov., 1887.)

Advice suited to any college library. After speaking of the reading of research he commends the reading in which the student "converses freely with the great of all ages, and makes them talk learnedly or eloquently, 'be witty, wise, or gay,' at his pleasure. Too much of this kind of reading at the expense of the other is liable to dissipate mental energy and make one shallow. Keep always on the shelves those books, limited of course to the instructive or famous, for life is too short for others, which have at the time an especial fascination for you. There are always a few such. Then make a contract with yourself that after the completion of the study required, the rest of the day or evening shall be spent with the treasured volumes. This gives the same effect as that working under pressure, the marvellous effects of which are so well known to every student. Not only is considerable time found for reading, but actually more and better work is accomplished than if the whole time had been dozed away over the textbooks."

PUBLIC libraries. (In the *Montreal Gazette*, Dec. 10, 1887.) 1 col.

A condensed account of the number of public libraries of England and her colonies, with a glance at those of the United States.

PUBLIC libraries: concerning these institutions in Philadelphia. (In the *Public ledger*, Dec. 13, 1887.) 1 col.

Gives a brief account of early libraries in Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Library and the Mercantile Library.

RUNNING a big library. (In the *N. Y. Sun*, Dec. 18, 1887.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col.

Second headings: "New ideas taking root in old Columbia College: a library where all are made to feel at home, where you may buy what you need, even your meals." Goes into the details and minutiae of the accommodations supplied to readers.

SAUNDERS, Frederick. The Astor Library and some of its treasures. (In *Woman*, Dec. 1887, Jan. 1888; v. 1: 17-25, 73-84.) 21 p., il. and facsim.

An interesting account of this library by its well-known librarian; contains the substance of his address before the first library class at Columbia College.

VINCENT, J. M. On the new books relating to Switzerland in the Historical Library of the Johns Hopkins University. (In *University circulars*, no. 62, Jan., 1888.) 1 + col.

"Through the generosity of the Government of Switzerland, and the kind mediation of the Hon. Emile Frey, its minister at Washington, the University Library has come into possession of a

large collection of books and pamphlets relating to the history, laws, and administration of that country. The list includes documents from all departments of the Federal Government, and numbers over 800 items. . . . Of this gift as a whole it would appear that the Swiss Government had endeavored to send us the best possible exhibit of its workings as now carried on, and a documentary history of its past as well. The Historical Library, consisting as it does so largely of the books of the late Prof. Bluntschli, will find in these documents a most useful supplement to what it already has, and Switzerland, in adding to the collection, has strengthened the memory of one of its most gifted sons."

WHAT young America reads. (In the *N.Y. Press*, Dec. 18, 1887.) $\frac{1}{3}$ col.

The second heading reads: The public libraries doing immense good for future generations.

REPORTS.

Cincinnati P. L. Added 6884; total 168,444; home use 210,966; library use 170,571. The new librarian, Mr. Whelpley, thanks his predecessor, Mr. Merrill, for a kindly introduction to his new duties, and to the library world; he professes his faith in the new methods of library administration, and recommends that the Cincinnati Library send one or more of its attendants to the Columbia Library School.

Cleveland (O.) Law Library Assoc. Annual meeting held Dec. 6. Added 854 v.; total 8247 v.; cost \$28,185.65, which probably represents but little over half its actual value. The private law library of the late F. T. Backus, some 500 v., was presented by Mrs. Backus, and removed to the library rooms. Judge Barber, president, A. A. Bemis, librarian.

Columbus, O. State Lib. 1192 v. added; 856 by purchase, remainder by exchange and donation.

Cornell Univ. Lib. Added 2956 (not including Pres. White's gift of 30,000 v. and 10,000 pm.); total 64,539 (and the White gift, the addition of which raises the library to the third in size among American university libraries); issued 26,198. The dictionary catalogue now embraces more than one-half of the general library; but of the classical, philological, mathematical, and technical departments only the accessions of the last five years are included. The use of the catalogue by the students is steadily increasing, and so far as can be ascertained it gives general satisfaction and answers all our expectations.

48 lists of references on the various subjects announced for essays, etc., in the department of rhetoric have been prepared, and have been found very useful. 164 cards of admission to the alcoves have been issued.

These cards are granted for an average period of ten days.

In the Fall term a course of twelve lectures on Bibliography was given, illustrated by specimens of manuscripts, early printed books and bindings.

The inconvenience resulting from lack of shelf-room in the present building is steadily increasing, and in some parts of the library it has be-

come necessary to stow the books in double rows upon the shelves in order to make room for the regular accessions.

Ithaca, N. Y. Cornell Lib. Added 764 v.; total 15,136 v.; average monthly circ. 1992; largest 2833. Paid for books \$1009.09. Reading-room receipts \$224.45; expenses \$211.87; no. of readers 150 to 175 daily. Academy and Rumsey fund receipts \$8622.05; reinvested \$7036.54; librarian's drafts paid \$1000.12; balance \$501.21, of which \$400 is appropriated for new books, and \$100 for binding magazines. \$350 is appropriated for support of reading-room the current year. Number of registered bonds of users of the lib. 2521. A reader recently paid a fine of nearly \$7 on books kept out over time at two cents per day; more than the original cost of the books.

Kansas State Hist. Soc. (Rpt. for 2 years ending Jan. 18, 1887.) Added 2860 v., 10,008 pm.; 1672 mss.; total 35,441 v., including 5986 bd. newspapers and periodicals.

Lowell (Mass.) City Lib. Added 3164; total 33,986; issued 106,937; periodicals and papers taken 185. Fiction has fallen from 87 per cent. of the circulation in 1885, through 81 per cent. in 1886 to 77 per cent. in 1887. The cards are now written upon a Hammond type-writer. Money is asked for to print a bulletin of additions, and a new building is declared to be imperatively necessary.

San José (Cal.) F. P. L. Circulation in Nov., 1887, 1976 v.

St. Helens Free P. L. (10th rpt.) Added 1461; total 14,428; home use 90,367; ref. use 4063; Sunday visits 10,416.

NOTES.

Albany (N. Y.) Pub. Lib. The remodelling of the rooms in the high school building gives much better accommodations for the library, which will be reopened early in January. The books have all been reclassified and arranged by the Dewey "Decimal classification." There are now two rooms instead of one and additional shelving, making room for 1500 or more volumes.

Albany (N. Y.) State Library. Chancellor Pierson, Vice-Chancellor Curtis, and Messrs. Reid, Harris, McKelway, and Beach, the committee of the regents on the reorganization of the State Library, met at the house of Whitelaw Reid on Dec. 20, and discussed the matter with Melvil Dewey, Librarian of Columbia College, and Robbins Little, Superintendent of the Astor Library. A. R. Spofford, of Washington, was expected, but was not present. Since the death of Dr. H. A. Homes the mails received at the Regent's office have been freighted with applications for the vacant position of State Librarian and letters of recommendation. There have also been many applications in person.

Asbury Park (N. J.). The Library Association continue their Monday evening entertainments, with decided success.

Baltimore (Md.) Merc. Lib. A stock company, "The New Mercantile Lib. Assoc.," has been organized with a capital of \$25,000 to run the library. This amount will cover the cost of the books, furniture, and other property of the Association. The library will depend upon the annual subscribers for its running expenses and maintenance. Less expensive quarters than the old have been secured and about 12,000 books have been purchased from the old company. Several hundred new volumes have also been ordered.

Boston P. L. Another attempt has been made in the Board of Aldermen to transfer money from the Public Library appropriation by a motion to transfer \$85,000 to the paving appropriation.

Brooklyn (E. D.). Lib. Assoc. of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church. An open meeting was held in the rooms of the Association December 1, for the purpose of bringing the young men of the Eastern District together and to induce them to join the Association.

Brooklyn, L. I. The latest bulletin of the Brooklyn Library notes the addition of 2000 new books. The musical department contains some 800 volumes of classical and modern music, instrumental and vocal, which are circulated in the same manner as the books.

Buffalo L. It has been determined that the proposed lecture-and-class-course, on the plan suggested by Prof. Adams, shall be undertaken. An engagement has therefore been made with Dr. E. W. Bemis, of Springfield, Mass., author of "Co-operation in New England" and "Local government in Michigan and the Northwest," to deliver a course of twelve lectures on the labor question and connected questions of the day in economical science, and to conduct an accompanying class-course for those who wish to go more thoroughly into the investigation of the topics of the lectures. The course extends over 12 weeks, beginning the first week in December, with one lecture and one class exercise of questioning and discussion, each week. Among the topics of the lectures are "Wages and profits," "Labor organizations," "Coöperation," "Mr. George's theory of taxation," "Monopolies," and "Socialism." Dr. Bemis is recommended as a clear, plain, interesting talker and an ardent, honest-minded student of these economical problems, who has no theories to maintain, but is only concerned to find the just solution of them, and whose knowledge is both accurate and wide. The lectures are given in the library lecture-room, and the class has its meetings in a large room assigned for such uses. The price of season tickets for the whole lecture-course (twelve lectures) is \$1.50; for the whole lecture-and-class-course, \$2.50.

Burlington (Vt.). Fletcher Free Lib. The *Independent* calls for another catalog to contain the 9000 v. that have been added to the library since the first catalog was printed. There is a full card catalog, and this can be printed, says the *Independent*, at an expense of from \$500 to \$800.

California State Lib. Gov. Waterman continues his investigations into the alleged irregulari-

ties and mismanagement of the State Library. The *Tribune*, of Oakland, says that the investigation reveals a condition of affairs not at all complimentary to the librarian or creditable to the Board of Trustees; that "Wallis is not qualified to fill the position by education or by habit of thought. He was originally the library janitor. It is said that he was a good janitor. It is certain that so far as a knowledge of the law library was concerned he was a good deputy. It is equally certain that as a librarian he has been a complete failure. He is in no sense a literary man. . . . His deputies find him a hindrance rather than a help. . . . Altogether the people of Sacramento, who are brought into most intimate connection with the library, are greatly dissatisfied with its management."

Chicago. The Newberry Lib. Dr. Poole, the librarian of the Newberry Library, has returned from the East, where he purchased a number of choice volumes. At the Guild sale in Boston, he secured about 4000 valuable books, among them a collection of Americana. The Bangs sale in New York also enriched the library with a long list of valuable bibliographical works, catalogues, etc. Meanwhile, Trustee Blatchford has received a number of books as gifts from various sources—several thousand volumes. Many donations have been made by people in the old country. One of them is a copy of the Caxton Memorial Bible, printed and bound in twelve hours for the Caxton celebration in 1877. There are already over 12,000 volumes in Dr. Poole's possession, and further purchases are contemplated.

Chicago P. L. The P. L. Board approved, Dec. 14, 1887, a bill prepared by Congressman G. E. Adams, which divides Dearborn Park between the Soldiers' Home, with a Memorial Hall, and the Public Library, the Memorial Hall getting the north quarter, and the library the south three-quarters of the space.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. At the Dec. meeting of the board the purchase of nearly \$1000 worth of books and periodicals, including several foreign publications, was ordered. Bids for binding books for the ensuing year were received and the contract awarded on the lowest terms known in the history of the board. There will be a saving of one-third, or about \$600 over last year. Approbation of the improved appearance of the buildings and surroundings was expressed by the board.

Cortland, N. Y. The Franklin Hatch Library Association mourns the sudden death of its founder and liberal benefactor, who was not spared to witness the fruit of his enterprise. The trustees make an earnest appeal for aid to establish beyond question the already assured success of their library and reading-room.

Dallas (Texas) P. L. 1647 v., exclusive of government publications, many valuable records and an extensive list of daily and weekly newspapers have been donated during the year. Upward of 10,000 persons have visited the library.

Detroit, Mich. The Good Samaritan Lib. was dedicated Dec. 14, and 1000 v. were placed at the disposal of the public for their free use.

Dragoon, Arizona. A correspondent writes to the N. Y. *Tribune* from Los Angeles: "About six months ago I wrote to your paper stating the want of a library among the ranchmen of a certain locality in lower Arizona, and urging that some of your readers make a beginning for the work by sending books, old or new. The appeal touched, apparently, a good many hearts, for a good many books were sent. But a great many more are needed. Those already in the library are read with an avidity and a rapidity which can only be comprehended by those who live isolated lives. In a word, the books put on the shelves of a little adobe hut in Dragoon, Arizona, through the kindness mostly of the readers of the New York *Tribune*, have contributed an amount of happiness to their readers in Arizona that before their advent they never dreamed of. The other day a young Mexican from over the border came sauntering into the place and asked in Spanish: 'Have you any English books easy to read?' Now, for Christmas, will the *Tribune's* readers send more books; anything, from 'Mother Goose' to an encyclopedia? Sent by freight, packages go reasonably cheap. Express is always dear. Everything and anything will meet grateful welcome and may be addressed to John Rockfellow, Dragoon, Cochise Co., Arizona."

Eliot, Me. Our correspondent, C. G. F., writes that the Eliot public library project is making good progress. Any person can become an honorary member by the payment of one dollar. Mr. Libby, proprietor of the Brevort House in New York City, who is a native of Eliot, sent a check for \$100 to the building fund, and the President of the association, Mr. Frank Keefe, gave the same amount a week ago. An entertainment or a social gathering is held weekly in different parts of the town, which adds a little to the fund. All natives of Eliot are invited to become honorary members, and it is hoped that many will follow the example of Messrs. Libby and Keefe. — *Portland Transcript*.

Foxboro, Mass. *Boyd Library.* 870 volumes were added during the year ending Oct. 1. 600 of these were presented by the Union Straw Shop Library Association. The circulation averages 366 per week.

Ithaca, N. Y. *Cornell Lib.* The village trustees of Ithaca include in their report an appropriation of \$200 to the Cornell Library, under the State Library Law.

Memphis, Tenn. The Odd Fellows some weeks ago tendered their library to the public to keep open evenings, and offered to furnish heat and lights for the purpose, provided the public would supply means to pay a librarian for the extra service. About \$30 per month would do this and also supply a few new books, magazines, etc. Two ladies undertook to solicit subscriptions, but met with unaccountable rebuffs and refusals. They now ask through the *Appeal* for subscriptions of 25 cents per month.

Mt. Vernon (O.) P. L. Mrs. J. E. Dixon is here to organize and arrange the library. Under

her direction the initial collection of books has been selected and is now placing upon the shelves. She is making a card catalogue of authors and subjects, and classifying the books by the decimal system. The library consists of a main library-room, out of which open three smaller rooms to be used as reading-rooms. The basement room is to be used as a newspaper reading-room, where files of all the daily papers will be kept. It is expected to have everything in readiness for a reception opening the 1st of March.

Newark (N. J.) Lib. Assoc. The corner-stone box of the new library building on West Park Street was placed in position Dec. 12, 1887. The documents, books, and newspapers placed in the box, most of them relating to the library, were selected by the librarian Ricord, of the Historical Soc., and Geo. J. Hagar, asst. librarian of the Newark Library.

New Haven. Yg. Men's Institute. Mr. Borden has printed a card on one side of which are the terms of membership and the advice: "If you want to read the latest books as soon as issued, or take home the new magazines, or the best music, or play chess, or read the best newspapers (from San Francisco to London), or see the best books on decoration and embroidery, or keep up with the latest Paris fashions — JOIN THE INSTITUTE." On the other side is a list of fire-alarm signals. It is noteworthy that the signal department have adopted or invented for themselves the decimal plan of numbering, so that they can make intercalations just as is done in Cutter's author table.

N. Y. Free Circulating L. Last year under the act the library received \$10,000. The appropriation is not mandatory, but discretionary, and this year it is understood Mayor Hewitt will oppose the grant of any appropriation for any free library, on the ground that the city is pretty well provided with free books already, and that Mr. Tilden's bequest will supply anything further in that line that is needed. Perhaps Mr. Hewitt does not mean this for sarcasm, but whether he does or not, the library will suffer if the appropriation is withheld. The two new branches, I am informed, cannot be opened, and it will be hard work even to pay the running expenses of the other two.

It certainly seems to be a cheese-paring sort of economy to withhold a few thousand dollars from such an object as this, in a budget that runs far up into the millions. Mr. Tilden's estate, as is well known, is involved in litigation, and it will probably be years before his bequest for libraries becomes available. If this be Mr. Hewitt's real reason for withholding the city's money from the free libraries, it is a very queer one. The taxpayers certainly would not object to the addition of the hundredth part of a mill, or thereabouts, to the rate, for the purpose of maintaining these eminently useful institutions. It would be a pity to render the generous gifts of Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss Bruce of no avail, for the sake of saving \$10,000 or \$15,000 in the city's budget.

The press of the city, by joining in a protest against such economy as Mayor Hewitt proposes in this case, will perform a public service and

may convince the Board of Apportionment that public sentiment is opposed to the crippling of what is almost the only free circulating library of any size in the city. Let them refrain from adding to the high salaries in the Department of Public Works, if they choose, but let them not cut off the supply of good reading for the people. — *W. A. Platt, in the Epoch.*

New York City. The free circulating libraries, Dec. 15, 1887, asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an appropriation of \$25,000, of which \$10,000 are for the Free Circulating, \$10,000 for the Apprentices, and \$5,000 for the Augular.

New York City. Two thousand volumes have been collected for the circulating library in connection with the Cathedral Schools at No. 111 East Fiftieth St.

New York City. The *Lending Library* of the Society of Decorative Art has suspended its work for several weeks, owing to the new interpretation of the postal laws. All letters and numbers inside or outside of books, made with pencil or pen or type-writer, have been erased and printed letters and numbers inserted in their places. The books can now be mailed to any part of the country, to those who choose to pay one cent a day and the return postage.

Norristown, Pa. The *Herald* calls attention to a law passed by the last Legislature, providing that all taxes on dogs may be appropriated for the support and maintenance of public libraries now organized, provided that such library companies shall provide and maintain a free reading-room for the use of all inhabitants of the borough where it is established. "Norristown has a public library as the result of a bequest by one of her former citizens, which is a decided public benefit. The borough has also a multiplicity of dogs, whose numbers ought in all conscience to be curtailed. . . . Why not appoint some one to assess and collect the tax and pay over the proceeds to the treasurer of the McCann Library?"

North Adams (Mass.) P. L. The town appropriated \$1000 for the purchase of new books for the library. About half of the amount will be used this winter. 75 v. have already been received. In all 500 v. will be added this year. The teachers of the public schools are preparing a list to supplement the studies of the pupils. 6300 v. in all; 5000 v. in circulation. The reading-room is crowded with boys and young men evenings, and is liberally patronized by boys during the afternoon. The librarians often have to take the youngsters to the sink and wash their hands and faces before they are allowed to take a book to look at.

Oakland (Cal.) P. L. A communication from Mrs. C. F. Hamilton was laid before the Board offering to dispose of the miscellaneous library of the late Rev. L. Hamilton, some 712 v., for \$500. The librarian strongly recommended their purchase as a very valuable acquisition to the library, worth much more than was asked.

Passaic (N. J.) Free Lib. The trustees have organized, electing ex-Mayor Ayerigy, pres.; Andrew Foulds, sec.; ex-Mayor Willett, treas.; Mayor Howe and Messrs. Willett, Foulds, and A. Swan Brown have been appointed the Finance Committee, and they will endeavor to secure an amount by subscription sufficient to open the library. The appropriation from the city will not be available till next June.

Plainfield, N. J. A communication was received from Mr. Tyler, who has resigned, making several suggestions as to the conduct of the library during the six months next following Jan. 1, 1888. They were adopted. They are in effect that: 1. He retain the supervision of the work, with the title of supervising Librarian, and in his discretion make to the Library one or more visits each month, as it may be practicable for him to do. 2. That Miss Adams be appointed librarian. 3. That the circulating department, after Jan. 1, be open every afternoon except Saturday, and on Saturday evenings during the same hours as at present.

Port Richmond (Staten Island). A new circulating library has been established. The membership fee is \$1, which entitles the subscriber to the use of all the books for two years; besides, each member has the privilege of selecting one book for the library.

Pueblo (Col.) P. L. Efforts are being made to establish a library which shall be free to all for reading-room privileges and the use of reference-books, with a membership fee of \$5 a year for the privilege of taking out books. From the sale of life-memberships and the proceeds of an annual series of entertainments it is thought that a creditable number of books can be bought for a nucleus, and the running expenses paid, while the sum annually collected for yearly memberships can be expended for new books.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Salt Lake Stake Lib. An unpretentious yet creditable collection of books has been made as the foundation of this institution. "The motive which inspired the establishment of this library was a commendable one," says the *News*, "and every lover of intelligence will sympathize with it. . . . Substantial encouragement is what all such movements as this require, and our readers who have bought books, read them, and thus possess their contents in another form, can, without making themselves noticeably poorer, place intellectual benefit within the reach of many other persons, by depositing those volumes, either as loans or contributions, with this library."

Sioux Falls (Dak.) P. L. was established fifteen months ago by members of the Reading, Humboldt, and History Clubs, upon a nucleus of books purchased with a fund earned by the old-time reading club. With the proceeds of a lecture-course and fees from life-memberships, over two hundred dollars' worth of additional books were secured. There are now nearly 300 v.; 50 on scientific and philosophical subjects and political economy; 24 historical; 22 biographical; 12 books of travel; and 161 are of the best Ameri-

can, English, French, and Russian fiction. Life-memberships are secured by the payment of ten dollars and annual dues of one dollar after the first year; annual memberships are two dollars per year. It is expected that after a time a tax will be voted by the town and the library become absolutely free to all.

Toledo (O.) P. L. The trustees have been discussing the plan of erecting a new library building. Plans have been drawn containing all the latest improvements, for a building of pressed brick, finished inside with glazed brick.

Topeka P. L. New rules have been adopted. The library will be open to readers until 10 o'clock every week-day evening. The assistants receive no compensation for this extra time, but give it freely, hoping thereby to increase the usefulness of the library. It is hoped and expected that many of our people who cannot come during the day will find the library the pleasantest place in the city to spend their evenings. Three new tables that will accommodate 40 readers have recently been put in position, and others will be added when needed.

During the coming year eighty periodicals will be regularly received.

New books that are in great demand can be retained only one week, but the period of renewal for other books has been extended to two weeks.

Fines for overdue books will be collected at the rate of 2 cents for each day or part of a day, instead of 10 cents a week as before, and the borrower's card will be retained at the loan desk in every instance until the fine is paid.

A guarantee, or a deposit of \$3 as security, will be required of all applicants not known to have capital invested in business in the city, and only those having capital thus invested will be accepted as guarantors. Those residing outside the city limits may enjoy the privilege of the library by contributing \$2 for each half year for the expenses of the library and depositing \$3 as security.

Trenton, N. J. Those in charge of Union Library very thoughtfully offered to all who entered on the New Year holiday coffee and cake, which was invitingly arranged on one of the tables. This hospitality was greatly appreciated by a party of young Englishmen who had just landed on our shores the day before. The circulation of the books by cards has just been introduced in this library.

Union Hill (N. J.) F. L. Library-rooms, well furnished, and supplied with an excellent collection of books, magazines, and papers, were opened to the public on the ground floor of the public school, corner Morgan Street and New York Avenue, on the evening of December 13, 1887.

Utica, N. Y. City Lib. This library is notably deficient in having no department of magazines and reviews, in files or in current issues. Mr. B. M. Lewis, librarian, in the *Herald* of December 5, 1887, makes an appeal for donations of bound or unbound volumes or numbers of any leading magazine from citizens who may have broken sets stowed away in their garrets.

Washington, D. C. F. P. L. The movement inaugurated a few months ago by the labor unions for the establishment of a free public library is receiving substantial endorsement from a citizens' committee. Up to December 10, 1887, more than \$7000 has been subscribed, W. W. Corcoran heading the list with \$1000. Senator Leiland Stanford subscribed \$200.

Yale College L. Specifications have been prepared for the memorial library building. It is to stand on the plot between the present library and the art gallery, upon which are a couple of old structures which will be removed. The walls are to be of dark Longmeadow stone, with trimmings of a lighter shade of the same material. All surfaces are to be of rock face freshly broken.

The main building is to be 100 feet on High Street, with a depth of 110 feet, of three stories, with the main entrance on the campus. In a wing or extension, 46 feet square, and of one story on the art-gallery side, is to be the reading-room. This extension is to have a glass roof. On the campus the front portion of the building is to be set apart for quarters or offices for the librarian, secretary, and apartment for coins. The remainder of this first floor is to be used for library purposes, as well as the second and third stories. On the side, facing the old library, is to be a stairway, with entrances from the campus and High Street.

The main entrance on the campus is to be through a roomy porch connecting with a vestibule. Over this porch is to be a Norman arch, with arched-over windows, carved caps and splendid friezes. This entrance is to be exceedingly elaborate, and will form a very striking feature of the beautiful front of this imposing memorial. Leading to the porch will be a flight of fine steps. J. C. Cady & Co., of New York, are the architects.

It is probable that work will begin this winter. Probably two years will be required to complete the building. The old library is crowded with books, many of which are suffering for proper shelf quarters. There is also complaint that the building is damp. In addition to fire-proof courses, there is to be a damp course in the foundation which is intended to prevent the dampness from reaching the superstructure.

FOREIGN NOTES.

British Museum. Sir Henry James has given an opinion on the question whether a copy of every American book issued here, though printed and published in America, must be sent, as every English book must, to the British Museum. He agrees with the Attorney-General that it must. Sir Henry James and Sir Richard Webster are two of the most eminent lawyers in England.

Bulgaria. Minchin's "Growth of freedom in the Balkan Peninsula" says that both Sofia and Philippopoli have public libraries, that of Sofia having about 25,000 volumes, and that of Philippopoli about 15,800 volumes. The librarian of Philippopoli says that they have on an average 65 readers a day. There are about 4000 English works, and not only works on the Eastern question

but works of a general or scientific character, such as Mr. J. S. Cotton's book on India and Mr. Romanes' on animal intelligence. The building intended for the Eastern Roumelian Parliament in Philippopolis is now used as the public library.

England. In the first 22 years, says Earl Granville, that followed Mr. Ewart's Free Libraries Act 36 free libraries took advantage of it; in the last 20 years 283, of these 319.40 are connected with schools of art and science, 20 with schools of science.

Hammersmith, Eng. It is proposed to erect a reading-room, reference library, and lending library in Hammersmith, and the overseers of the parish have recently issued voting papers to the ratepayers to ascertain the feeling as to the adoption of the Free Libraries Act. The rate to be levied, if the question is decided affirmatively, is limited to one halfpenny in the pound.

London, Eng. The library at the City Liberal Club is being used as a lending library to the members. This experiment has been rendered possible by the appointment of an honorary librarian, Mr. Edward M. Borrajo.

St. Petersburg. A correspondent writes to the *Nation*, under date of Nov. 27 (Dec. 9): "The first free public library, in honor of the memory of the poet Pushkin, was opened here day before yesterday, and all day yesterday it was thronged. It begins with the modest outfit of 4000 volumes, acquired from various sources, and the intention is to establish a great many more like it, with the hope that workingmen may thereby be induced to abandon the dram-shops. Though the Imperial Public Library is accessible to everybody, it is by no means free in the American sense of that term; it is more like the Astor Library, and the officials shake their heads in amazement and doubt when I reply to their queries as to whether we have any 'public libraries' like it in America. No books are permitted for use at home. Only personal friendship with a librarian will give one that privilege in the librarian's name. It seems that the public here abused the privileges accorded to them even in the matter of a full printed catalogue, of which it was found impossible to keep a perfect copy on hand, so that now only a partial catalogue is generally available, and not a single book can be had without a signed application. In many cases, also, an application made in the morning is only filled after three p.m., or the next day. These precautions are probably the outcome of unpleasant experience; but the effect upon the officials of such an establishment of my description of the unprotected reference-books and the general methods in American free public libraries can be better imagined than described."

Stalybridge (Eng.). A free library is projected at Stalybridge, and there is every prospect of the Libraries' Act being adopted there. Private donations to a considerable amount have been promised in aid of the project.

Sydney (Australia) New Free P. L. "The new wing of the Free Public Library has been thrown open to the general public. The new premises show very vast improvement in every respect upon the old building, the principal librarian having apparently spared no efforts to render them by the light of his extensive experience thoroughly complete and convenient for the purposes to which they are devoted. The library itself, which is in the Palladian style of architecture, is 58 ft. in length, 40 ft. in width at the base, 60 ft. wide at the top, and 40 ft. high. It contains four tiers of books, every book being in reach of hand by capital arrangement of balconies and galleries. The room is lighted by a square lantern roof with double sashes, both opening and sufficient to insure the most perfect ventilation. At the side of the library facing Bent Street are the offices, part of which are used at present as students' and ladies' rooms pending the completion of the building. On the ground floor are the various departments connected with the care of the library, and a fine board-room, which contains the rarest treasures belonging to the trustees, valuable state papers which from their great value are never allowed to be seen by any one unless under the supervision of an attendant, and the first folio edition of Shakespeare which, with its carved oak casket, was presented to the Library by Messrs. R. and G. Tangye, of Birmingham, at a cost to them of 500 guineas. In a room off the library is the collection of Australian books. The work of removing the books from the old to the new building has been one of great difficulty, so far as regards their classification and shelving. In order to gain sufficient space it was found necessary to rearrange the whole of them upon a new plan. This plan, which is an exceedingly simple one, has originated from Mr. R. C. Walker, and is much after the fashion of those square tables of figures which allow the multiplication of two figures to be found by following down the line in which one of the figures appears until it intersects the line in which the other stands; the point of intersection being the number required. Under the new arrangement the classes, into one or other of which all the books are put, are lettered from A to M, as under: A, Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts; B, History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology; C, Biography and Correspondence; D, Geography, Topography, Voyages, Travels, and Atlases; E, Periodical and Serial Literature (gallery); F, Jurisprudence; G, Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy and Education; H, Poetry and Drama; J, Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works; K, Works of reference and philology; M, Works Relating to Australia. These initial letters stand conspicuously over each group of shelves. The shelves in turn are lettered from P to Z, and the books in each shelf lettered with the shelf letter, and numbered from one (1) upwards. Thus, if a person wants a work which appears in the catalogue as A.P.1, he knows that it is the first shelf in the top row of class A. The facility thus afforded in finding a book extends as well to its return to its proper place in the shelves.—*Sydney evg. news.*

Librarians.

BERRY, Silas H., librarian of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., was married to Miss Elsie E. Arnette, on January 5, 1888. On behalf of the Benedicks of the fraternity we welcome Mr. Berry to the ranks matrimonial, and also present the congratulations of all his library friends on this "happy" opening of the new year.

BURR, Geo. L., librarian of the White Library at Cornell University, sailed Saturday, Dec. 31, 1887, for a year's absence in Europe. He is accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Barnes, who will assist him in making researches at the British Museum and the leading continental libraries, for Ex. Pres. Andrew D. White, of Cornell University.

DELISLE, Léopold, since 1874 Director of the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale, b. Oct. 24, 1826. A full bibliography of his writings by Gustave Pawlowski and a portrait are given in *Le livre* for Sept.

GRISWOLD, W. M., has resigned his place in the Library of Congress (copyright office) to accept a clerkship in the Department of State.

LANGWORTHY, Isaac, D.D., librarian of the American Congregational Association, died Jan. 5, 1888. He was born in Stonington, now North Stonington, Conn., Jan. 19, 1806, graduated from Yale College in 1839, and from the Yale Theological Seminary in 1841, and that same year became pastor of the First Congregational Church, Chelsea. He became corresponding secretary of the American Congregational Union, New York, in 1858, and accepted the position of corresponding secretary of the American Congregational Association in Boston in 1862. He held this position until Dec. 1, 1887, although he resigned on May 1 of that year. He inaugurated the church building work of the American Congregational Union.

He has published several sermons, many reports and newspaper articles. His connection with the Congregational Association was told by himself in a personal statement made by him at his resignation last May. It is as follows: "Early in 1861 the Rev. Joseph S. Clark, D.D., then librarian and corresponding secretary, invited me to take a vacant desk in the library for my own use when in Boston. I was then in the service of the American Congregational Union as corresponding secretary, entered into four years before. But Aug. 17, in that very year, the good doctor finished his work on earth. Immediately thereafter the directors wished me to take the oversight of the lad who was Dr. Clark's assistant; also to superintend the distribution of the *Congregational Quarterly*, of which I was one of the editors. At the annual meeting, May 27, 1862, I was elected librarian and corresponding secretary, to help tide the association over its pecuniary straits, receiving only \$200 toward my salary. And this amount was annually paid until Dec. 1, 1865; ceasing then at my request, because the receipts for the Union required considerable of the time of the assistant in the library."

Upon his retirement the association adopt-

ed resolutions appreciative "of the signal ability and steadfast devotion with which he has given himself to this work during his long and honorable time of service; of his self-denying efforts in securing funds in trying times of our history, which, with the generosity of others, have placed this institution upon permanent and useful ground; of his devotion to the library, which has thus grown from 3638 volumes to 33,473, and from 20,000 pamphlets to 140,000 (without cost to the treasury)."

ROEHRIG, Prof. F. O. L., formerly of the Astor Library and afterwards of Cornell University, has become business manager of *Le Progrès*, the leading French newspaper of Los Angeles, Cal.

RUSSELL, Miss Grace L., recently librarian at the High School, has been appointed assistant librarian in the Paterson, N. J., Free Public Library, as substitute for Miss McClory, temporarily disabled by ill health.

TYLER, Arthur W., for the past two years in charge of the Public Library, at Plainfield, N. J., has been appointed Dean of the College for the Training of Teachers, under the auspices of the Industrial Education Association, at No. 9 University Place, New York. The Board of Trustees, in accepting Mr. Tyler's resignation with regret, passed resolutions sincerely commending his efficiency and faithful service in placing Plainfield's library at the head of public libraries in the state. *The Plainfield Press* says: "The community will feel his loss in many ways in which he cannot be replaced. In all departments of classics, ancient and modern works, and the literature of arts and sciences, Mr. Tyler was thoroughly informed, and every patron of the Library was always sure to find him entirely able and willing to furnish any reference or information that could be desired."

Gifts and Bequests.

Bucksport, N. Y. *The Beach Free Lib.* was opened in Aug., 1872, by H. N. Beach, who gradually increased the number of vols. from 200 to 1200 at a total cost of about \$1000. In Nov. the books, numbering 1052, were given by Mr. Beach to the Reading-Room Assoc. and accepted on the following conditions: For the period of five years the books are to be drawn free by the public. If during the period the library shall at any time be closed to the public for three consecutive months, then 700 v. shall continue to be the property of Mr. Beach and subject to his disposal. If the library is kept open for the full period of five years the books will be wholly the property of the Assoc.

Canterbury Cathedral has received 10,000 v. bequeathed by Archdeacon Harrison.

Chicago, Ill. Early in 1887 Mr. H. H. Kohl-saat, the baker, noticing that deplorable abuses existed in the social condition of the great bulk

of the 10,000 colored people in Chicago, rented rooms on one of the upper floors of a building on the corner of Dearborn and Harrison Streets, in the centre of the quarter settled by colored people, and fitted them up cosily and comfortably. Leading colored men were then interested in the matter and the Colored Men's Library Association was incorporated. There is a large library-room, with a piano, writing-desk, a fine collection of some 300 books, the selection of which speaks better than words of the timeliness of the enterprise; a smoking-room, with tables for chess, checkers, and dominoes, and other accommodations, all accessible by an elevator. There have been over 15,000 visitors since the rooms were opened May 1. The library was selected by a committee of the directors. There is no attempt at patronizing, no obnoxious rules and regulations, no initiation fee, no monthly or other dues. Every well-behaved colored man is welcome, and is made to feel at home by those of the directors in attendance. In the smoking-room is a blackboard which serves as a register for "Help wanted." All the expense has been borne by Mr. Kohl-saat.

Jamestown, N. Y. The James Prendergast Library Association, incorporated to carry into effect the bequest of the late James Prendergast, by establishing and maintaining a free public reference and circulating library, and by "the erection of a library building, the value of which, together with the lot upon which it shall be situated, shall be at least \$75,000," has now about \$30,000 in hand. It will begin building operations as soon as the city council shall transfer to it the full and clear title to the old cemetery which the city at present holds by gift from Judge James Prendergast, and upon which the trustees propose to erect the library. Mrs. Mary A. Prendergast, widow of the late Alex. T. Prendergast and mother of the founder of the library, will at once put it in the power of the library trustees to erect the building, procure the books and make her son's beneficent gift available by adding the necessary amount from her own purse.

The Notting Hill (Eng.) Public Library, which has been supported entirely by Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., for the past fourteen years, will be opened in January under new rules and regulations, and becomes, by Mr. Heywood's gift, the first of the public libraries for Kensington under the Acts. The Kensington Commissioners have appointed Mr. Herbert Jones, fourteen years at Mr. Heywood's library, to be chief librarian and secretary *pro tem*.

Poole, Eng. Nov. 19 a library building was opened, which had been presented to the town as a jubilee memorial by Mr. J. J. Norton, a local timber merchant and ardent teetotaler. A view is given in the *Graphic*, Dec. 3, 1887, p. 609. It is of red brick and stone in the Queen Anne style. It cost £2500, besides which he gave 500 volumes. The townspeople subscribed £800 for books and furniture.

Salem, Mass. A special meeting of both boards of the city government in joint convention was called Dec. 5, 1887, to listen to the reading by the mayor of a letter from the heirs of the late John Bertram donating his homestead estate to the city for a public library. The estate fronts on Essex Street 184 feet, on Monroe St. 66 feet, and the greatest depth is 128 feet. The house is of brick, with freestone trimmings, 49 x 47 with an L, is very high studded, and can easily be altered into a public library. It is valued at \$50,000. A board of trustees is to be appointed to receive all conveyances of real estate, money, funds, etc., and hold them in trust for the purposes of a library. \$25,000 is to be raised by subscription, or otherwise, for a permanent fund; the city is to furnish the money for necessary alterations to the building, and for the salaries of a librarian and assistants. The corner lot on Monroe St. to remain unoccupied for 30 years. The offer to remain open until June 1, 1888.

Yale College L. Ex-Congressman S. B. Chittenden gave \$100,000, but it has been estimated that it will cost \$125,000, and the donor has expressed his willingness to make up the deficiency.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

FREY, Albert Romer. Sobriquets and nicknames. Reviewed, not favorably, in the *Nation*, Dec. 29, 1887, p. 530, 531.

A choice of chance, a novel recently published, is reported to be avowedly written by Miss De Morgan, author of "The necklace of Princess Fioramonde," etc. — *Pub. weekly*.

Journal de Fidus sous la République Opportuniste. "Lately, in reviewing this work, very unfavorably, we mentioned that it was attributed to M. A. Filon. This is a mistake. Writing from Switzerland, M. Filon says he is not the author." — *Ath.*, Dec. 17.

Light on the path is by Mrs. Mabel Cook née Collins. — F: J. Soldan.

A practical treatise on the law and practice of divorce, 1882, is by H: Clay Whitney. — D. H.

Through the gates of gold, Boston, Roberts, 1887, published anonymously, is now reissued under the author's name, Miss Mabel Collins, who also wrote the anonymous theosophical works "Light on the path," and "The idyl of the white lotos."

Leader Scott, ps. of Mrs. Lucy E. (Barnes) Baxter in "A nook in the Apennines," "Renaissance in Italy," "Life of W: Barnes." In the latter she signs the preface with her real name.

Mary Blake, ps. of Mrs. Mary N. Blakeslee, in "History for teachers." — F: J. Soldan.

Julian Warth, ps., author in 1886 of "The full stature of a man," and in 1887 of "Dorothy Thorn." Her maiden name was Julia Warth; she is now Mrs. Julia Parsons. Mr. Parsons is the son of the late Prof. Parsons, of Cambridge. — Alice G. Chandler.

Cataloging and Classification.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, *N. Y.* Finding list. Part 1, Biography, Memoirs, Letters. *N. Y.*, 1887. 21 p. l. O. — Pt. 3, Fiction. 102 p. — Pt. 4, History, Geography, Voyages and travels. 50 p. — Pt. 5, Literature and Language. 42 p. — Pt. 7, Political and Social sciences. 27 p.

ARCHITEKTEN-VEREIN, *Berlin*. Katalog der Bibliothek. Berlin, 1887. 12+380 p. 8°. 6 m.

PAOLI, Prof. Ces. I codici ashburnhamiani della r. biblioteca Mediceo-Laurenziana di Firenze. Vol. 1, fasc. 1. Roma, 1887. p. 1-80. O. (Min. della Pub. Istr. Ind. e catal., n° 8.) 1 lira.

Descrizione di 53 codici ashburnhamiani.

ROME. BIBLIOTHECA COMUNALE SARTI. Catalogo metodico della biblioteca storico-artistica Vico, unita alla comunale romana Sarti, con indice alfabetico degli autori e delle materie. Roma, tip. Forzani e C., 1887. 8+419 p. 4°.

Academic dissertations. — C: Sylvio Köhler in the *Centralbl. f. Bib.*, Oct. 1887, p. 466-468, defends his views on the cataloging of theses (pub. in *Neuer Anz.*, Aug. 1866) against A. Roquette's criticisms in *Centralbl.*, Aug. 1887. Roquette replies, p. 468-9.

The *Astor* catalogue is commented upon in the *Herald* of Dec. 4. The article concludes: "In view of the fact that the *Astor* is preëminently a reference library, would not a printed subject catalogue, with a brief, terse analysis, be of far more benefit to readers in search of important and often obscure information than the heterogeneous mass of author's names which the librarians have arranged with such care and painstaking?" ["Heterogeneous mass" is good for an alphabetical list "arranged with such care and painstaking."—C: A. N.]

FULL NAMES.

C: Barney Cory (Birds of the Bahama Islands).

Isabel Hammell Raymond (Santa Cruz county). Albert Romer Frey (Sobriquets and nicknames).

S: Elwell Sawyer (History of the West Roxbury Park; how obtained).

G: H: Martin (Text-book on civil government in the U. S.).

F: A: Mitchel (Ormsby MacKnight Mitchel; a biog. narrative).

Mrs. Sally Pratt McLean Greene (Cape Cod folks).

Erastus Payson Carpenter (Memorial of Warren Carpenter).

T: Danly Suplée (Handbook of civil government).

Green, Commander Francis Mathews, not Marshall, as it is given in Appletons' Cycl. of Amer. biog. (author of several government reports).

INDEXES.

BLISS, R: Classified index to the maps in the publications of the Geological Society of London, 1811-85. Boston, 1887. 20 p. l. O. (Boston, P. L. Bibliographies of special subjects originally published in the Bulletins, no. 4.)

MOZZANI, Temistocle. Repertorio tecnico-bibliografico ad uso dell'ingegnere-architetto. Roma, 1887. 128 p. 16°. 4 lire.

A subject index of the most important articles on architecture in the chief technical periodicals.

Tables générales des Annales de la SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉMULATION POUR L'ÉTUDE DE L'HISTOIRE ET DES ANTIQUITÉS DE LA FLANDRE à Bruges (tom. 1 à 10, 3^e série). Bruges, 1887. 372 p. 8°. 4 fr.

Bibliography.

BOHNENSIEG, G. C. W. Repertorium annum literaturæ botanicæ. Tom. VIII, pars 2, 1879. Haarlem, Erven Loosjes, 1887. 8°. 690 fl.

BULLETIN bibliographique internationale. Paris, H. Welter, 1888. l. O.

Lists of current books arranged under subjects, with a special heading for announcements. The titles are given with sufficient fulness, but are not uniform, the size of the book being only occasionally stated, which is also the case as regards the place of publication. The pagination is not printed, but the published price follows each title. In general form the publication resembles the well-known "Allgemeine Bibliographie" of F. A. Brockhaus. Monthly. Subscription 3 fr. 75 c., or with an index 5 fr. 75 c. per annum.

The publisher, Welter, also published Harris's *Excerpta Colombiana*, and has for sale "fiches de catalogue sur carton de qualité supérieure, collé, et permettant le grattage sans altération du papier, pour 30 frs. le mille." The cards are about 5 times as large as our "standard" size, so that the price is not high.

CLASSIFIED catalogue of educational works in use in the United Kingdom and its dependencies in 1887, so arranged as to show at a glance what works are available in any branch of education. London, Low, 1887. 240 p. 8°.

FERRAND, J. Bibliographie du Dauphiné. Histoire de la principauté de Donzère. Paris, Quantin, 1887. 8+332 p. 8°. 3.50 fr.

HUART, C. Bibliographie ottomane, notice des livres turcs, arabes, et persans, imprimés à Constantinople, 1302-3 de l'hégire (1885-86). Paris, 1887. 69 p. 8°. 3.50 fr.

ISSEL, Arturo. Bibliografia scientifica della Liguria: I (Geologia, paleontologia, mineralogia, geografia, meteorologia, etnografia, paleontologia e science affini). Genova, tip. Marittima, 1887. 113 p. 8°. 3 lire.
458 nos., arranged alphabetically.

KAYSER, Gabr. Bibliographie d'ouvrages ayant trait à l'Afrique en général dans ses rapports avec l'exploration et la civilisation de ces contrées. Brux., Lebègue, 1887. 176 p. 8°. 8 fr.

LANE, W: C. Dante bibliography for 1886. (Pages 19-30 of DANTE SOCIETY, 6th an. rpt., Camb., 1887, O.)

LEX, L. La bibliothèque de Mâcon (1789-1887), rapport au maire. Lille, Danel, 1887. 16 p. 8°.

MARUCELLI, Francisco. Mare magnum omnium materialium. Vol. 65, art. 16 [de auditu et auribus]. Firenze, 1887. 11 p. O.

The founder of the Biblioteca Maruccelliana in Florence, the Abate Francesco Marucelli (b. 1625, d. 1703), left in his library a classed catalogue which with subsequent additions now fills 111 volumes. There are 43 classes, under which over 5500 subdivisions are arranged alphabetically. Reference is made not only to books but to single chapters. Some 150,000 authors are cited. From this bibliographical marvel Dr. Guido Biagi, the present librarian of the Maruccelliana has extracted the article on the ear and hearing containing 134 titles. He is also preparing for publication in the "Indici e cataloghi" an index of the articles of the Mare magnum, which will be an interesting contribution to the literature of subject headings.

PICARD, Edmond, and LARCIER, Ferdinand. Bibliographie générale et raisonnée du droit belge. Bruxelles, F. Larcier.

"The third part has been published during the year and completes the alphabet of authors. The three parts, of which the first was published in 1882 and the second in 1885, make one volume of 867 octavo pages. A second volume is to contain the periodicals, series, and all the anonymous works, notwithstanding that when the authorship of an anonymous book has been discovered, the title appears under the author's name in this first volume. The publisher also promises a subject index. The period covered begins with the year 1814, and the number of titles recorded is 6786. This number includes, however, the contributions to 136 periodicals and society publications which are indexed. When these are deducted, there remain about 4200 titles of books and pamphlets upon law subjects issued from the press of Belgium in something like seventy years. Aside from a large number of inaugural dissertations in Latin, nearly every book is in the French language, the only exceptions being 71 titles in Dutch, 3 in German, and a single one, 'The laws of Belgium which affect British subjects,' in English. The titles are given with reasonable fulness, including

the place of publication, name of publisher, and date, while the size of each book and the number of pages it contains are stated, and, when it was published for sale, the price is added. Only the last edition of a work is catalogued, but in a note the dates of the earlier editions are mentioned, and the notes also contain brief references to review notices, while, in the case of deceased authors, biographical references are appended." — *Nation*.

VRIES, R. W. P. de. Nederlandsche taal- en letterkunde; catalogus van boeken over Nederlandsche taal- en letterkunde.

"Not merely the ordinary bookseller's catalogue, although each item is priced and can be furnished by Mr. de Vries. The occasion of the twentieth Congress for the language and literature of the Netherlands meeting at Amsterdam has stimulated the compiler to strive to produce a work, the completeness and accuracy of which should give it a permanent value, and the result exhibits a bibliographical painstaking which deserves a word of hearty praise. The 1824 titles occupy 296 small quarto pages, the older and more important ones being printed with extreme fulness and excellent typography, while of collections, 'works,' and essays, the contents are given. The titles are arranged under topics, and, chronologically, under the centuries, and are followed by an index of authors." — *Nation*.

WINKE zur Orientirung in der sogenannten Irvingianer-Litteratur. Augsb., Preyss, 1887. 48 p. 8°. 30 m.

Private Libraries.

Cox, S. S. The new Washington house of S. S. Cox, in Du Pont Circle, is four stories high, and is of a somewhat ornate style of architecture. There is a wide stone porch at the entrance, and a wide fireplace in the hall. Mr. Cox's library is in the second story, and runs the entire length of the front. It is finished in mahogany wrought in Moorish designs. — *Harper's Weekly*.

Manning, Cardinal H: E: A correspondent who has recently visited Cardinal Manning describes his library as a large room, with shelving running around two sides, filled with rare and antique volumes. The furniture of the room is of the plainest character, and the floors are bare except for two small and worn-out rugs, which appear just like a patch in the centre. The bareness of the place, however, was entirely forgotten in the charm of the Cardinal's manner. Cardinal Manning is now eighty years of age. His figure is very slight, and the wrinkles on his wan face are many, but his eyes are still bright, and he takes as lively an interest in the affairs of church and state as ever. — *Harper's Basar*.

Quay. The home of Senator Quay, of Penna., in the little town of Beaver, is conspicuous for the large number of books it contains. The whole house is a library. There are book-shelves in every room and in the halls; many of the books are of rare editions, and all intended for use. — *Harper's Weekly*.

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